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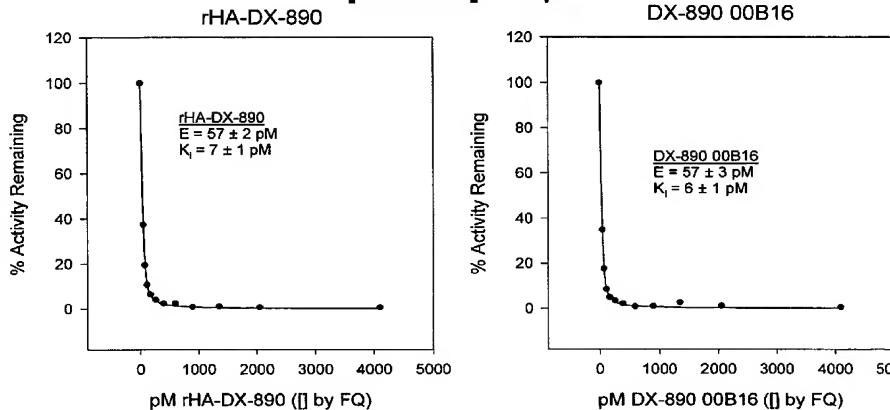
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(54) Title: ALBUMIN-FUSED KUNITZ DOMAIN PEPTIDES

rHA-DX-890 Batch 1743#09 K_i Determination

[HNE] = 100 pM
[substrate] = 25 μM

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- (57) Abstract: The invention relates to proteins comprising serine protease inhibiting peptides, such as Kunitz domain peptides (including, but not limited to, fragments and variants thereof) fused to albumin, or fragments or variants thereof. These fusion proteins are herein collectively referred to as "albumin fusion proteins of the invention." These fusion proteins exhibit extended shelf-life and/or extended or therapeutic activity in solution. The invention encompasses, therapeutic albumin fusion proteins, compositions, pharmaceutical compositions, formulations and kits. The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention, as well as vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids and vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. The invention also relates to compositions and methods for inhibiting neutrophil elastase, kallikrein, and plasmin. The invention further relates to compositions and methods for treating cystic fibrosis and cancer.



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Albumin-Fused Kunitz Domain Peptides

Related Applications

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547, filed February 7, 2002. The disclosure of that application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to the fields of Kunitz domain peptides and albumin fusion proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to Kunitz domain peptides and albumin fusion proteins for treating, preventing, or ameliorating a disease or disorder.

Background of the Invention

A Kunitz domain is a folding domain of approximately 51-64 residues which forms a central anti-parallel beta sheet and a short C-terminal helix (see e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,087,473, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). This characteristic domain comprises six cysteine residues that form three disulfide bonds, resulting in a double-loop structure. Between the N-terminal region and the first beta strand resides the active inhibitory binding loop. This binding loop is disulfide bonded through the P2 C₁₄ residue to the hairpin loop formed between the last two beta strands. Isolated Kunitz domains from a variety of proteinase inhibitors have been shown to have inhibitory activity (e.g., Petersen et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 125:310-316, 1996; Wagner et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 186:1138-1145, 1992; Dennis et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270:25411-25417, 1995).

Linked Kunitz domains also have been shown to have inhibitory activity, as discussed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,087,473. Proteinase inhibitors comprising one or more Kunitz domains include tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI), tissue factor pathway inhibitor 2 (TFPI-2), amyloid β -protein precursor (A β PP), aprotinin, and placental bikunin. TFPI, an extrinsic pathway inhibitor and a natural anticoagulant, contains three tandemly linked Kunitz inhibitor domains. The amino-terminal Kunitz domain inhibits factor VIIa, plasmin, and cathepsin G; the second domain inhibits factor Xa, trypsin, and chymotrypsin; and the third domain has no known activity (Petersen et al., ibid.).

The inhibitory activity of Kunitz domain peptides towards serine proteases has been demonstrated in several previous studies. The following subsections discuss studies of the

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inhibition of serine proteases, such as plasma kallikrein, plasmin, and neutrophil elastase by Kunitz Domain peptides.

Plasma Kallikrein Inhibitors

Kallikreins are serine proteases found in both tissues and plasma [see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,333,402 to Markland, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety]. Plasma kallikrein is involved in contact-activated (intrinsic pathway) coagulation, fibrinolysis, hypotension, and inflammation [See Bhoola, K.D., C.D. Figueira, and K. Worthy, *Pharmacological Reviews* (1992) 44(1)1-80]. These effects of kallikrein are mediated through the activities of three distinct physiological substrates:

- i) Factor XII (coagulation),
- ii) Pro-urokinase/plasminogen (fibrinolysis), and
- iii) Kininogens (hypotension and inflammation).

Kallikrein cleavage of kininogens results in the production of kinins, small highly potent bioactive peptides. The kinins act through cell surface receptors, designated BK-1 and BK-2, present on a variety of cell types including endothelia, epithelia, smooth muscle, neural, glandular and hematopoietic. Intracellular heterotrimeric G-proteins link the kinin receptors to second messenger pathways including nitric oxide, adenyl cyclase, phospholipase A₂ and phospholipase C. Among the significant physiological activities of kinins are: (i) increased vascular permeability; (ii) vasodilation; (iii) bronchospasm; and (iv) pain induction. Thus, kinins mediate the life-threatening vascular shock and edema associated with bacteremia (sepsis) or trauma, the edema and airway hyperreactivity of asthma, and both inflammatory and neurogenic pain associated with tissue injury. The consequences of inappropriate plasma kallikrein activity and resultant kinin production are dramatically illustrated in patients with hereditary angioedema (HAE). HAE is due to a genetic deficiency of C1-inhibitor, the principal endogenous inhibitor of plasma kallikrein. Symptoms of HAE include edema of the skin, subcutaneous tissues and gastrointestinal tract, and abdominal pain and vomiting. Nearly one-third of HAE patients die by suffocation due to edema of the larynx and upper respiratory tract. Kallikrein is secreted as a zymogen (prekallikrein) that circulates as an inactive molecule until activated by a proteolytic event. [Genebank entry P03952 shows Human Plasma Prekallikrein.]

An important inhibitor of plasma kallikrein (pKA) in vivo is the C1 inhibitor; (see Schmaier, et al. in "Contact Activation and Its Abnormalities", Chapter 2 in Hemostasis and Thrombosis, Colman, R W, J Hirsh, V J Marder, and E W Salzman, Editors, Second Edition,

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1987, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA., pp.27-28). C1 is a serpin and forms an irreversible or nearly irreversible complex with pKA. Although bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (also known as BPTI, aprotinin, or TrasylolTM) was initially thought to be a strong pKA inhibitor with $K_i = 320$ pM [Auerswald, E.-A., D. Hoerlein, G. Reinhardt, W. Schroder, and E. Schnabel, Bio. Chem. Hoppe-Seyler, (1988), 369 (Supplement):27-35], a more recent report [Berndt, et al., Biochemistry, 32:4564-70, 1993] indicates that its K_i for plasma Kallikrein is 30 nM (i.e., 30,000 pM). The G36S mutant had a K_i of over 500 nM.

Markland et al. [U.S. Patent Nos. 6,333,402; 5,994,125; 6,057,287; and 5,795,865; each reference hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety] claim a number of derivatives having high affinity and specificity in inhibiting human plasma kallikrein. One of these proteins is being tested in human patients who have HAE. Although early indications are that the compound is safe and effective, the duration of effect is shorter than desired.

Plasmin Inhibitors

Plasmin is a serine protease derived from plasminogen. The catalytic domain of plasmin (or "CatDom") cuts peptide bonds, particularly after arginine residues and to a lesser extent after lysines and is highly homologous to trypsin, chymotrypsin, kallikrein, and many other serine proteases. Most of the specificity of plasmin derives from the kringle's binding of fibrin (Lucas et al., J Biological Chem (1983) 258(7)4249-56.; Varadi & Patthy, Biochemistry (1983) 22:2440-2446.; and Varadi & Patthy, Biochemistry (1984) 23:2108-2112.). On activation, the bond between ARG₅₆₁ -Val₅₆₂ is cut, allowing the newly free amino terminus to form a salt bridge. The kringle remain, nevertheless, attached to the CatDom through two disulfides (Colman, R W, J Hirsh, V J Marder, and E W Salzman, Editors, Hemostasis and Thrombosis, Second Edition, 1987, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Bobbins, 1987, *supra*.

The agent mainly responsible for fibrinolysis is plasmin the activated form of plasminogen. Many substances can activate plasminogen, including activated Hageman factor, streptokinase, urokinase (uPA), tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), and plasma kallikrein (pKA). pKA is both an activator of the zymogen form of urokinase and a direct plasminogen activator.

Plasmin is undetectable in normal circulating blood, but plasminogen, the zymogen, is present at about 3 μ M. An additional, unmeasured amount of plasminogen is bound to fibrin and other components of the extracellular matrix and cell surfaces. Normal blood contains the physiological inhibitor of plasmin, α_2 -plasmin inhibitor (α_2 -PI), at about 2 μ M. Plasmin and

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α_2 -PI form a 1:1 complex. Matrix or cell bound plasmin is relatively inaccessible to inhibition by α_2 -PI. Thus, activation of plasmin can exceed the neutralizing capacity of α_2 -PI causing a profibrinolytic state.

Plasmin, once formed:

- i) degrades fibrin clots, sometimes prematurely;
- ii) digests fibrinogen (the building material of clots) impairing hemostasis by causing formation of friable, easily lysed clots from the degradation products, and inhibition of platelet adhesion/aggregation by the fibrinogen degradation products;
- iii) interacts directly with platelets to cleave glycoproteins Ib and IIb/IIIa preventing adhesion to injured endothelium in areas of high shear blood flow and impairing the aggregation response needed for platelet plug formation (Adelman et al., Blood (1986) 68(6)1280-1284.);
- iv) proteolytically inactivates enzymes in the extrinsic coagulation pathway further promoting a prolytic state. Robbins (Robbins, Chapter 21 of Hemostasis and Thrombosis, Colman, R. W., J. Hirsh, V. J. Marder, and E. W. Salzman, Editors, Second Edition, 1987, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA) reviewed the plasminogen-plasmin system in detail. This publication (i.e., Colman, R. W., J Hirsh, V. J. Marder, and E. W. Salzman, Editors, Hemostasis and Thrombosis, Second Edition, 1987, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA) is hereby incorporated by reference.

Fibrinolysis and Fibrinogenolysis

Inappropriate fibrinolysis and fibrinogenolysis leading to excessive bleeding is a frequent complication of surgical procedures that require extracorporeal circulation, such as cardiopulmonary bypass, and is also encountered in thrombolytic therapy and organ transplantation, particularly liver. Other clinical conditions characterized by high incidence of bleeding diathesis include liver cirrhosis, amyloidosis, acute promyelocytic leukemia, and solid tumors. Restoration of hemostasis requires infusion of plasma and/or plasma products, which risks immunological reaction and exposure to pathogens, e.g. hepatitis virus and HIV.

Very high blood loss can resist resolution even with massive infusion. When judged life-threatening, the hemorrhage is treated with antifibrinolytics such as c-amino caproic acid (See Hoover et al., Biochemistry (1993) 32:10936-43) (EACA), tranexamic acid, or aprotinin

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(Neuhaus et al., Lancet (1989) 2(8668)924-5). EACA and tranexamic acid only prevent plasmin from binding fibrin by binding the kringle, thus leaving plasmin as a free protease in plasma. BPTI is a direct inhibitor of plasmin and is the most effective of these agents. Due to the potential for thrombotic complications, renal toxicity and, in the case of BPTI, immunogenicity, these agents are used with caution and usually reserved as a "last resort" (Puterman, Acta Chir Scand (1989) 155(6-7)367). All three of the antifibrinolytic agents lack target specificity and affinity and interact with tissues and organs through uncharacterized metabolic pathways. The large doses required due to low affinity, side effects due to lack of specificity and potential for immune reaction and organ/tissue toxicity augment against use of these antifibrinolytics prophylactically to prevent bleeding or as a routine postoperative therapy to avoid or reduce transfusion therapy. Thus, there is a need for a safe antifibrinolytic. The essential attributes of such an agent are:

- i) Neutralization of relevant target fibrinolytic enzyme(s);
- ii) High affinity binding to target enzymes to minimize dose;
- iii) High specificity for target, to reduce side effects; and
- iv) High degree of similarity to human protein to minimize potential immunogenicity and organ/tissue toxicity.

All of the fibrinolytic enzymes that are candidate targets for inhibition by an efficacious antifibrinolytic are chymotrypsin-homologous serine proteases.

Excessive Bleeding

Excessive bleeding can result from deficient coagulation activity, elevated fibrinolytic activity, or a combination of the two conditions. In most bleeding diatheses one must control the activity of plasmin. The clinically beneficial effect of BPTI in reducing blood loss is thought to result from its inhibition of plasmin ($K_i \sim 0.3$ nM) or of plasma kallikrein ($K_i \sim 100$ nM) or both enzymes.

Gardell [Toxicol. Pathol. (1993) 21(2)190-8] has reviewed currently-used thrombolytics, and has stated that, although thrombolytic agents (e.g. tPA) do open blood vessels, excessive bleeding is a serious safety issue. Although tPA and streptokinase have short plasma half lives, the plasmin they activate remains in the system for a long time and, as stated, the system is potentially deficient in plasmin inhibitors. Thus, excessive activation of plasminogen can lead to a dangerous inability to clot and injurious or fatal hemorrhage. A potent, highly specific plasmin inhibitor would be useful in such cases.

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BPTI is a potent plasmin inhibitor. However, it has been found that it is sufficiently antigenic that second uses require skin testing. Furthermore, the doses of BPTI required to control bleeding are quite high and the mechanism of action is not clear. Some say that BPTI acts on plasmin while others say that it acts by inhibiting plasma kallikrein. Fraedrich et al. [Thorac Cardiovasc Surg (1989) 37(2):89-91] report that doses of about 840 mg of BPTI to 80 open-heart surgery patients reduced blood loss by almost half and the mean amount transfused was decreased by 74%. Miles Inc. has recently introduced Trasylol™ in the U.S. for reduction of bleeding in surgery [see Miles product brochure on Trasylol™, which is hereby incorporated by reference]. Lohmann and Marshal [Refract Corneal Surg (1993) 9(4):300-2] suggest that plasmin inhibitors may be useful in controlling bleeding in surgery of the eye. Sheridan et al. [Dis Colon Rectum (1989) 32(6):505-8] reports that BPTI may be useful in limiting bleeding in colonic surgery.

A plasmin inhibitor that is approximately as potent as BPTI or more potent but that is almost identical to a human protein domain offers similar therapeutic potential but poses less potential for antigenicity.

Angiogenesis:

Plasmin is the key enzyme in angiogenesis. O'Reilly et al. [Cell (1994) 79:315-328] reports that a 38 kDa fragment of plasmin (lacking the catalytic domain) is a potent inhibitor of metastasis, indicating that inhibition of plasmin could be useful in blocking metastasis of tumors [Fidler & Ellis, Cell (1994) 79:185-188; See also Ellis et al., Ann NY Acad Sci (1992) 667:13-31; O'Reilly et al., Fidler & Ellis, and Ellis et al. are hereby incorporated by reference].

Neutrophil Elastase Inhibition

Cystic Fibrosis is a hereditary, autosomal recessive disorder affecting pulmonary, gastrointestinal, and reproductive systems. With a prevalence of 80,000 worldwide, the incidence of CF is estimated at 1 in 3500 [Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, *Patient Registry 1998 Annual Data Report*, Bethesda, Maryland, September 1999]. The genetic defect in CF was described in 1989 as the loss of a single phenylalanine at position 508 ($\Delta F508$), resulting in a faulty cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator protein (CFTR) which inhibits the reabsorption of Cl^- (and hence Na^+ and water) [Rommens, J.M., et al., "Identification of the cystic fibrosis gene: chromosome walking and jumping," *Science* 245:1059, 1989; Riordan, J.R., et al., "Identification of the cystic fibrosis gene: cloning and complementary DNA,"

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Science 245:1066, 1989; Kerem, B., et al., "Identification of the cystic fibrosis gene: genetic analysis, *Science* 245:1073, 1989]. Mutations other than ΔF508 have been found in CFTR and may cause CF. Desiccated mucus then plugs many of the passageways in the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and reproductive systems.

More than 75% of the mortality from CF is due to respiratory complications [Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, *Patient Registry 1998 Annual Data Report*, Bethesda, Maryland, September 1999]. Although disease of the pancreas, liver, and intestine is present in CF individuals before birth, the CF lung is normal at birth and until the onset of infection and inflammation. Then, defective Cl⁻ reabsorption in the CF lung leads to desiccated airway secretions by drawing sodium out of the airways, with water following passively. Desiccated secretions may then interfere with mucociliary clearance by trapping bacteria in an environment well suited to colonization with distinctive microbial pathogens [Reynolds, H.Y., et al., "Mucoid *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: a sign of cystic fibrosis in young adults with chronic pulmonary disease," *J.A.M.A.* 236:2190, 1976]. The ensuing lung infection and inflammation recruits and activates neutrophils which release neutrophil elastase (NE). The neutrophil-dominated inflammation on the respiratory epithelial surface results in a chronic epithelial burden of neutrophil elastase. Endogenous antiprotease is rapidly overwhelmed by an excess of NE in the CF lung. In addition, NE stimulates the production of pro-inflammatory mediators and cleaves complement receptors and IgG, thereby crippling host defense mechanisms preventing further bacterial colonization [Tosi, M.F., et al., "Neutrophil elastase cleaves C3bi on opsonized *Pseudomonas* as well as CR1 on neutrophils to create a functionally important opsonin receptor mismatch," *J. Clin. Invest.* 86:300, 1990]. The infection thereby becomes persistent, and the massive ongoing inflammation and excessive levels of NE destroy the airway epithelium, leading to bronchiectasis, and the progressive loss of pulmonary function and death.

One therapeutic approach in patients with CF is the eradication of CF pathogens by systemic antimicrobials such as tobramycin and ciprofloxacin. While these specific antimicrobial agents have been shown to be effective in clearing infection and improving pulmonary function, antibiotic resistance to tobramycin and ciprofloxacin is reported in 7.5% and 9.6% of CF patients respectively [Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, *Patient Registry 1998 Annual Data Report*, Bethesda, Maryland, September 1999]. As the use of these antimicrobials for CF increases in patients of whom 60% are infected with *P. aeruginosa* and 41% with *S. aureus*, drug resistance selection pressure has increased.

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Pulmonary function also has been a therapeutic target in patients with CF. Pulmozyme® (dornase alfa), a recombinant human deoxyribonuclease which reduces mucus viscoelasticity by hydrolyzing DNA in sputum, has been shown in clinical studies to increase FEV₁ and FVC after 8 days of treatment. This change last for six months, and is accompanied by a reduction in the use of intravenous antibiotics [Fuchs, H.L., *et al.*, "Effect of aerosolized recombinant human Dnase on exacerbations of respiratory symptoms and on pulmonary function in patients with cystic fibrosis," *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 331:637-642, 1994].

Another therapeutic approach is to use a protease inhibitor to ablate the direct effect of NE on elastase degradation and its sequelae. Neutralization of excess NE can restore normal homeostatic balance which protects the extracellular lung matrix. Normalized antiprotease activity in the lung preserves elastin, reduces mucus viscosity through reduction of the neutrophil response, and preserves of pulmonary function, thus reducing mortality in CF. In addition, the restoration of complement-mediated phagocytosis can enable the immune system to clear bacterial pathogens, resulting in reduction of the incidence, duration, and severity of pulmonary infection. For example, in a rat model of CF, after seven days of treatment with alpha₁ antitrypsin reduced bacterial counts to 0.2 ± 0.4, compared to 85 ± 21 in the placebo group [Cantin, A. and Woods, D, "Aerosolized Prolastin Suppresses Bacterial Proliferation in a Model of Chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Lung Infection" *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 160:1130-1136, 1999]

Summary of the Invention

The invention relates to proteins comprising Kunitz domain peptides fused to albumin. These fusion proteins are herein collectively referred to as "albumin fusion proteins of the invention." These fusion proteins of the invention exhibit extended *in vivo* half-life and/or extended or therapeutic activity in solution.

The invention encompasses therapeutic albumin fusion proteins, compositions, pharmaceutical compositions, formulations and kits. The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention, as well as vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids and vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells.

An object of the invention is to provide an albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide or a fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or a fragment or variant thereof. Suitable Kunitz domain peptides for use in such albumin fusion proteins include DX-890,

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DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14. The Kunitz domain peptide portion optionally may be separated from the albumin portion by a linker. Another object of the invention is to provide compositions and methods involving albumin fusion proteins for inhibiting serine proteases, non-limiting examples of which include plasma kallikrein, plasmin and neutrophil elastase.

Another aspect of the invention is to provide an albumin fusion protein comprising at least two Kunitz domain peptides or fragments or variants thereof, wherein at least one of the Kunitz domain peptide or fragment or variant has a functional activity, such as inhibiting plasmin, kallikrein, or human neutrophil elastase.

Yet another aspect of this invention is to provide an albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide, or a fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or a fragment or variant thereof, wherein the albumin has an albumin activity that prolongs the *in vivo* half-life of a Kunitz domain peptide, such as DX-890, DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14, or a fragment or variant thereof, compared to the *in vivo* half-life of the Kunitz domain peptide or a fragment or variant thereof in an unfused state.

Yet another aspect of this invention is to provide an albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide, or a fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or a fragment or variant thereof, wherein the albumin fusion protein of the invention has increased solubility at physiological pH.

One aspect of the invention is to provide an albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or fragment or variant thereof, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, is fused to the N-terminus of albumin or to the N-terminus of the fragment or variant of albumin. Alternatively, this invention also provides an albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or fragment or variant thereof, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, is fused to the C-terminus of albumin or to the C-terminus of the fragment or variant of albumin.

This invention provides a composition comprising an albumin fusion protein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Another object of the invention is to provide a method of treating a patient with cystic fibrosis, a cystic fibrosis-related disease or disorder, or a disease or disorder that can be modulated by a Kunitz domain peptide comprising DX-890 and/or DPI-14. The method comprises the step of administering an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide that comprises DX-890 and/or DPI-14, or fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or fragment or variant thereof.

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Another object of this invention is to provide a method of treating a patient with hereditary angioedema, a hereditary angioedema-related disease or disorder, or a disease that is modulated by a Kunitz domain peptide such as DX-88. The method comprises the step of administering an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein, wherein the albumin fusion protein comprises a Kunitz domain peptide comprising DX-88, or fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or fragment or variant thereof.

An object of this invention is to provide a method of treating a patient with cancer, a cancer-related disease, bleeding, or disease that is modulated by a Kunitz domain peptide such as DX-1000. The method comprises the step of administering an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein, wherein the albumin fusion protein comprises a Kunitz domain peptide comprising DX-1000, or fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or fragment or variant thereof.

Another object of the invention is to provide a nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding an albumin fusion protein, as well as a vector that comprises such a nucleic acid molecule.

The invention also provides a method for manufacturing a albumin fusion protein, wherein the method comprises:

- (a) providing a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the albumin fusion protein expressible in an organism;
- (b) expressing the nucleic acid in the organism to form an albumin fusion protein; and
- (c) purifying the albumin fusion protein.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1: K_i measurements of DX-890 and the DX-890-HSA fusion.

Figure 2: Plasma clearance curves for ^{125}I -DX-890 (left) and ^{125}I -DX-890-HSA fusion (right).

Figure 3: ^{125}I -DX890 in normal mouse plasma on SE-HPLC (Superose-12).

Figure 4: SE-HPLC(Superose-12) Profiles of ^{125}I -HAS-DX890 in normal mouse plasma..

Figure 5: Plasma Clearance of ^{125}I Labeled DX-890 and HSA-DX-890 in Rabbits

Figure 6: SEC Analysis of Rabbit Plasma Samples

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to albumin-fused Kunitz domain peptides. The present invention also relates to bifunctional (or multifunctional) fusion proteins in which albumin is coupled to two (or more) Kunitz domain peptides, optionally different Kunitz domain peptides. Such bifunctional (or multifunctional) fusion proteins having different Kunitz domain peptides are expected to have an improved drug resistance profile as compared to an albumin fusion protein comprising only one type of Kunitz domain peptide. Some conditions may require inhibition of two or more proteases and fusion of multiple Kunitz domains allows one compound to be used for inhibition of the two or more proteases. Alternatively, one can fuse two or more Kunitz domains, each directed to the same protease so that the inhibitor activity per gram is increased. A useful form of an inhibitor having two Kunitz domains is $K_1::SA::K_2$, where K_1 and K_2 are the Kunitz domains and SA is serum albumin or a substantial portion thereof. Such bifunctional (or multifunctional) fusion proteins may also exhibit synergistic effects, as compared to an albumin fusion protein comprising only one type of Kunitz domain peptide. Furthermore, chemical entities may be covalently attached to the fusion proteins of the invention to enhance a biological activity or to modulate a biological activity.

The albumin fusion proteins of the present invention are expected to prolong the half-life of the Kunitz domain peptide *in vivo*. The *in vitro* or *in vivo* half-life of said albumin-fused peptide is extended 2-fold, or 5-fold, or more, over the half-life of the peptide lacking the linked albumin. Furthermore, due at least in part to the increased half-life of the peptide, the albumin fusion proteins of the present invention are expected to reduce the frequency of the dosing schedule of the therapeutic peptide. The dosing schedule frequency is reduced by at least one-quarter or by at least one-half, as compared to the frequency of the dosing schedule of the therapeutic peptide lacking the linked albumin.

The albumin fusion proteins of the present invention prolong the shelf life of the peptide, and/or stabilize the peptide and/or its activity in solution (or in a pharmaceutical composition) *in vitro* and/or *in vivo*. These albumin fusion proteins, which may be therapeutic agents, are expected to reduce the need to formulate protein solutions with large excesses of carrier proteins (such as albumin, unfused) to prevent loss of proteins due to factors such as nonspecific binding.

The present invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins as well as vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the

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invention using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. The present invention further includes transgenic organisms modified to contain the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, optionally modified to express the albumin fusion proteins encoded by the nucleic acid molecules.

Albumin

The terms, human serum albumin (HSA) and human albumin (HA) are used interchangeably herein. The terms, "albumin" and "serum albumin" are broader, and encompass human serum albumin (and fragments and variants thereof) as well as albumin from other species (and fragments and variants thereof).

As used herein, "albumin" refers collectively to albumin protein or amino acid sequence, or an albumin fragment or variant, having one or more functional activities (e.g., biological activities) of albumin. In particular, "albumin" refers to human albumin or fragments thereof (see EP 201 239, EP 322 094 WO 97/24445, WO95/23857) especially the mature form of human albumin as shown in SEQ ID NO:18 herein and in Table 1 and SEQ ID NO:18 of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 or albumin from other vertebrates or fragments thereof, or analogs or variants of these molecules or fragments thereof.

The human serum albumin protein used in the albumin fusion proteins of the invention contains one or both of the following sets of point mutations with reference to SEQ ID NO:18: Leu-407 to Ala, Leu-408 to Val, Val-409 to Ala, and Arg-410 to Ala; or Arg-410 to Ala, Lys-413 to Gln, and Lys-414 to Gln (see, e.g., International Publication No. WO95/23857, hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference herein). In some embodiments, albumin fusion proteins of the invention that contain one or both of above-described sets of point mutations have improved stability/resistance to yeast Yap3p proteolytic cleavage, allowing increased production of recombinant albumin fusion proteins expressed in yeast host cells.

As used herein, a portion of albumin sufficient to prolong or extend the *in vivo* half-life, therapeutic activity, or shelf-life of the Therapeutic protein refers to a portion of albumin sufficient in length or structure to stabilize, prolong or extend the *in vivo* half-life, therapeutic activity or shelf life of the Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion protein compared to the *in vivo* half-life, therapeutic activity, or shelf-life of the Therapeutic protein in the non-fusion state. The albumin portion of the albumin fusion proteins may comprise the full length of the HA sequence as described above, or may include one or more fragments thereof that are

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capable of stabilizing or prolonging the therapeutic activity. Such fragments may be of 10 or more amino acids in length or may include about 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, or more contiguous amino acids from the HA sequence or may include part or all of specific domains of HA.

The albumin portion of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be a variant of normal HA. The Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may also be variants of the Therapeutic proteins as described herein. The term "variants" includes insertions, deletions and substitutions, either conservative or non-conservative, where such changes do not substantially alter one or more of the oncotic, useful ligand-binding and non-immunogenic properties of albumin, or the active site, or active domain which confers the therapeutic activities of the Therapeutic proteins.

In particular, the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may include naturally occurring polymorphic variants of human albumin and fragments of human albumin, for example those fragments disclosed in EP 322 094 (namely HA (Pn), where n is 369 to 419). The albumin may be derived from any vertebrate, especially any mammal, for example human, cow, sheep, or pig. Non-mammalian albumins include, but are not limited to, hen and salmon. The albumin portion of the albumin fusion protein may be from a different animal than the Therapeutic protein portion.

Generally speaking, an HA fragment or variant will be at least 100 amino acids long, for example, at least 150 amino acids long. The HA variant may consist of or alternatively comprise at least one whole domain of HA, for example domains 1 (amino acids 1-194 of SEQ ID NO:18), 2 (amino acids 195-387 of SEQ ID NO:18), 3 (amino acids 388-585 of SEQ ID NO:18), 1 + 2 (1-387 of SEQ ID NO:18), 2 + 3 (195-585 of SEQ ID NO:18) or 1 + 3 (amino acids 1-194 of SEQ ID NO:18+ amino acids 388-585 of SEQ ID NO:18). Each domain is itself made up of two homologous subdomains namely 1-105, 120-194, 195-291, 316-387, 388-491 and 512-585, with flexible inter-subdomain linker regions comprising residues Lys106 to Glu119, Glu292 to Va1315 and Glu492 to Ala511.

The albumin portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention may comprise at least one subdomain or domain of HA or conservative modifications thereof. If the fusion is based on subdomains, some or all of the adjacent linker may optionally be used to link to the Therapeutic protein moiety.

Albumin Fusion Proteins

The present invention relates generally to albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases or disorders. As used herein, "albumin fusion

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“protein” refers to a protein formed by the fusion of at least one molecule of albumin (or a fragment or variant thereof) to at least one molecule of a Therapeutic protein (or fragment or variant thereof). An albumin fusion protein of the invention comprises at least a fragment or variant of a Therapeutic protein and at least a fragment or variant of human serum albumin, which are associated with one another, such as by genetic fusion (i.e., the albumin fusion protein is generated by translation of a nucleic acid in which a polynucleotide encoding all or a portion of a Therapeutic protein is joined in-frame with a polynucleotide encoding all or a portion of albumin) to one another. The Therapeutic protein and albumin protein, once part of the albumin fusion protein, may be referred to as a “portion”, “region”, or “moiety” of the albumin fusion protein.

In one embodiment, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a Therapeutic protein and a serum albumin protein. In other embodiments, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a biologically active and/or therapeutically active fragment of a Therapeutic protein and a serum albumin protein. In other embodiments, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a biologically active and/or therapeutically active variant of a Therapeutic protein and a serum albumin protein. In some embodiments, the serum albumin protein component of the albumin fusion protein is the mature portion of serum albumin.

In further embodiments, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a Therapeutic protein, and a biologically active and/or therapeutically active fragment of serum albumin. In further embodiments, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a Therapeutic protein and a biologically active and/or therapeutically active variant of serum albumin. In certain embodiments, the Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion protein is the mature portion of the Therapeutic protein.

In further embodiments, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a biologically active and/or therapeutically active fragment or variant of a Therapeutic protein and a biologically active and/or therapeutically active fragment or variant of serum albumin. In some embodiments, the invention provides an albumin fusion protein comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the mature portion of a Therapeutic protein and the mature portion of serum albumin.

The albumin fusion protein comprises HA as the N-terminal portion, and a Therapeutic protein as the C-terminal portion. Alternatively, an albumin fusion protein

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comprising HA as the C-terminal portion, and a Therapeutic protein as the N-terminal portion may also be used.

In other embodiments, the albumin fusion protein has a Therapeutic protein fused to both the N-terminus and the C-terminus of albumin. In one embodiment, the Therapeutic proteins fused at the N- and C- termini are the same Therapeutic proteins. In another embodiment, the Therapeutic proteins fused at the N- and C- termini are different Therapeutic proteins. In yet another embodiment, the Therapeutic proteins fused at the N- and C- termini are different Therapeutic proteins which may be used to treat or prevent the same disease, disorder, or condition. In some embodiments, the Therapeutic proteins fused at the N- and C- termini are different Therapeutic proteins which may be used to treat or prevent diseases or disorders which are known in the art to commonly occur in patients simultaneously.

In addition to albumin fusion protein in which the albumin portion is fused N- terminal and/or C-terminal of the Therapeutic protein portion, albumin fusion proteins of the invention may also be produced by inserting the Therapeutic protein or peptide of interest into an internal region of HA. For instance, within the protein sequence of the HA molecule a number of loops or turns exist between the end and beginning of α -helices, which are stabilized by disulphide bonds. The loops, as determined from the crystal structure of HA (PDB identifiers 1AO6, 1BJ5, 1BKE, 1BM0, 1E7E to 1E7I and 1UOR) for the most part extend away from the body of the molecule. These loops are useful for the insertion, or internal fusion, of therapeutically active peptides, particularly those requiring a secondary structure to be functional, or Therapeutic proteins, to essentially generate an albumin molecule with specific biological activity.

Loops in human albumin structure into which peptides or polypeptides may be inserted to generate albumin fusion proteins of the invention include: Val54-Asn61, Thr76-Asp89, Ala92-Glu100, Gln170-Ala176, His247-Glu252, Glu266-Glu277, Glu280-His288, Ala362-Glu368, Lys439-Pro447, Val462-Lys475, Thr478-Pro486, and Lys560-Thr566. In other embodiments, peptides or polypeptides are inserted into the Val54-Asn61, Gln170-Ala176, and/or Lys560-Thr566 loops of mature human albumin (Table 1) (SEQ ID NO:18).

The Therapeutic protein to be inserted may be derived from any source, including phage display and synthetic peptide libraries screened for specific biological activity or from the active portions of a molecule with the desired function. Additionally, random peptide libraries comprising Kunitz domain peptides that are candidates for use as a Therapeutic protein may be generated within particular loops or by insertions of such randomized peptides

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into particular loops of the HA molecule and in which many (*e.g.* 5×10^9) combinations of amino acids are represented.

Such library(s) could be generated on HA or domain fragments of HA by one of the following methods:

- (a) randomized mutation of amino acids within one or more peptide loops of HA or HA domain fragments. Either one, more than one or all the residues within a loop could be mutated in this manner;
- (b) replacement of, or insertion into one or more loops of HA or HA domain fragments (*i.e.*, internal fusion) of a randomized peptide(s) of length X_n (where X is an amino acid and n is the number of residues);
- (c) N-, C- or N- and C-terminal peptide/protein fusions in addition to (a) and/or (b).

The HA or HA domain fragment may also be made multifunctional by grafting the peptides derived from different screens of different loops against different targets into the same HA or HA domain fragment.

Non-limiting examples of peptides inserted into a loop of human serum albumin are DX-890 (an inhibitor of human neutrophil elastase), DPI-14 (an inhibitor of human neutrophil elastase), DX-88 peptide (an inhibitor of human plasma kallikrein, Table 2), and DX-1000 (an inhibitor of human plasmin, Table 2) or peptide fragments or peptide variants thereof. More particularly, the invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins which comprise peptide fragments or peptide variants at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12, at least 13, at least 14, at least 15, at least 20, at least 25, at least 30, at least 35, or at least 40 amino acids in length inserted into a loop of human serum albumin. The invention also encompasses albumin fusion proteins which comprise peptide fragments or peptide variants at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12, at least 13, at least 14, at least 15, at least 20, at least 25, at least 30, at least 35, or at least 40 amino acids fused to the N-terminus of human serum albumin. The invention also encompasses albumin fusion proteins which comprise peptide fragments or peptide variants at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12, at least 13, at least 14, at least 15, at least 20, at least 25, at least 30, at least 35, or at least 40 amino acids fused to the C-terminus of human serum albumin.

Generally, the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may have one HA-derived region and one Therapeutic protein-derived region. Multiple regions of each protein, however, may be used to make an albumin fusion protein of the invention. Similarly, more than one Therapeutic protein may be used to make an albumin fusion protein of the invention.

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For instance, a Therapeutic protein may be fused to both the N- and C-terminal ends of the HA. In such a configuration, the Therapeutic protein portions may be the same or different Therapeutic protein molecules. The structure of bifunctional albumin fusion proteins may be represented as: X-HA-Y or Y-HA-X or X-Y-HA or HA-X-Y or HA-X-Y-HA or HA-Y-X-HA or HA-X-X-HA or HA-Y-Y-HA or HA-X-HA-Y or X-HA-Y-HA or multiple combinations or inserting X and/or Y within the HA sequence at any location.

Additional embodiments that involve a therapeutic protein "X", such as a Kunitz domain, and a therapeutic peptide "Y" involve separating HA into parts 1 and 2. The fusion proteins of the invention could have the forms: X-HA(part1)-Y-HA(part2) and HA(part1)-Y-HA(part2)-X. Additional embodiments involve two therapeutic protein domains "X" and "Z" and a therapeutic peptide "Y" leading to fusion proteins of the forms: X-HA(part1)-Y-HA(part2)-Z and Z-HA(part1)-Y-HA(part2)-X.

Bi- or multi-functional albumin fusion proteins may be prepared in various ratios depending on function, half-life, etc.

Bi- or multi-functional albumin fusion proteins may also be prepared to target the Therapeutic protein portion of a fusion to a target organ or cell type via protein or peptide at the opposite terminus of HA.

As an alternative to the fusion of known therapeutic molecules, the peptides could be obtained by screening libraries constructed as fusions to the N-, C- or N- and C- termini of HA, or domain fragment of HA, of typically 6, 8, 12, 20 or 25 or X_n (where X is an amino acid (aa) and n equals the number of residues) randomized amino acids, and in which all possible combinations of amino acids were allowed. A particular advantage of this approach is that the peptides may be selected *in situ* on the HA molecule and the properties of the peptide would therefore be as selected for rather than, potentially, modified as might be the case for a peptide derived by any other method then being attached to HA. Such selection is not needed for attachment of well-folded domains, such as Kunitz domains, at the ends of HA. Selection *in-situ* is likely to be important for peptides that have no disulfides or a single disulfide loop.

Additionally, the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may include a linker peptide between the fused portions to provide greater physical separation between the moieties and thus maximize the accessibility of the Therapeutic protein portion, for instance, for binding to its cognate receptor. The linker peptide may consist of amino acids such that it is flexible or more rigid.

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Therefore, as described above, the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may have the following formula R2-R1; R1-R2; R2-R1-R2; R2-L-R1-L-R2; R1-L-R2; R2-L-R1; or R1-L-R2-L-R1, wherein R1 is at least one Therapeutic protein, peptide or polypeptide sequence (including fragments or variants thereof), and not necessarily the same Therapeutic protein, L is a linker and R2 is a serum albumin sequence (including fragments or variants thereof). Exemplary linkers include (GGGGS)_N (SEQ ID NO: ____) or (GGGS)_N (SEQ ID NO: ____) or (GGS)_N, wherein N is an integer greater than or equal to 1 and wherein G represents glycine and S represents serine.

In certain embodiments, albumin fusion proteins of the invention comprising a Therapeutic protein have extended shelf life or *in vivo* half-life or therapeutic activity compared to the shelf life or *in vivo* half-life or therapeutic activity of the same Therapeutic protein when not fused to albumin. Shelf-life typically refers to the time period over which the therapeutic activity of a Therapeutic protein in solution or in some other storage formulation, is stable without undue loss of therapeutic activity. Many of the Therapeutic proteins are highly labile in their unfused state. As described below, the typical shelf-life of these Therapeutic proteins is markedly prolonged upon incorporation into the albumin fusion protein of the invention.

Albumin fusion proteins of the invention with "prolonged" or "extended" shelf-life exhibit greater therapeutic activity relative to a standard that has been subjected to the same storage and handling conditions. The standard may be the unfused full-length Therapeutic protein. When the Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion protein is an analog, a variant, or is otherwise altered or does not include the complete sequence for that protein, the prolongation of therapeutic activity may alternatively be compared to the unfused equivalent of that analog, variant, altered peptide or incomplete sequence. As an example, an albumin fusion protein of the invention may retain greater than about 100% of the therapeutic activity, or greater than about 105%, 110%, 120%, 130%, 150% or 200% of the therapeutic activity of a standard when subjected to the same storage and handling conditions as the standard when compared at a given time point. However, it is noted that the therapeutic activity depends on the Therapeutic protein's stability, and may be below 100%.

Shelf-life may also be assessed in terms of therapeutic activity remaining after storage, normalized to therapeutic activity when storage began. Albumin fusion proteins of the invention with prolonged or extended shelf-life as exhibited by prolonged or extended therapeutic activity may retain greater than about 50% of the therapeutic activity, about 60%,

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70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the therapeutic activity of the equivalent unfused Therapeutic protein when subjected to the same conditions.

Albumin fusion proteins of the invention exhibit greater solubility relative to the non-fused Therapeutic protein standard that has been subjected to the same storage and handling conditions.

Therapeutic proteins

As stated above, an albumin fusion protein of the invention comprises at least a fragment or variant of a Therapeutic protein and at least a fragment or variant of human serum albumin, which are associated with one another by genetic fusion.

As used herein, "Therapeutic protein" refers to a Kunitz domain peptide, non-limiting examples of which include DX-890, DPI-14, DX-88 or DX-1000, or fragments or variants thereof, having one or more therapeutic and/or biological activities. A Kunitz domain is a folding domain of approximately 51-64 residues which forms a central anti-parallel beta sheet and a short C-terminal helix. This characteristic domain comprises six cysteine residues that form three disulfide bonds, resulting in a double-loop structure. Between the N-terminal region and the first beta strand resides the active inhibitory binding loop. This binding loop is disulfide bonded through the P2 C₁₄ residue to the hairpin loop formed between the last two beta strands.

A Kunitz domain is a polypeptide of from about 51 AAs to about 64 AAs of the form:
X₁X₂X₃X₄C₅X₆X₇X₈X₉X_{9a}X₁₀X₁₁X₁₂X₁₃C₁₄X₁₅X₁₆X₁₇X₁₈X₁₉X₂₀X₂₁X₂₂X₂₃X₂₄X₂₅X₂₆X_{26a}X_{26b}-
X_{26c}X₂₇X₂₈X₂₉C₃₀X₃₁X₃₂X₃₃X₃₄X₃₅X₃₆X₃₇C₃₈X₃₉X₄₀X₄₁X₄₂X_{42a}X_{42b}X₄₃X₄₄X₄₅X₄₆X₄₇X₄₈X₄₉-
C₅₀X₅₁X₅₂X₅₃X₅₄C₅₅X₅₆X₅₇X₅₈ (SEQ ID NO: _____)

Disulfides are formed between C₅ and C₅₅, C₁₄ and C₃₈, and C₃₀ and C₅₁. The C₁₄-C₃₈ disulfide is always seen in natural Kunitz domains, but may be removed in artificial Kunitz domains. If C₁₄ is changed to another amino-acid type, then C₃₈ is also changed to a non-cysteine and *vice versa*. Any polypeptide may be fused to the amino terminus. X₁-X₄ may comprise zero to four amino acids. X₆-X₁₃ may comprise 8 or 9 amino acids. If X_{9a} is absent, then X₁₂ is Gly. Each of X_{26a}, X_{26b}, and X_{26c} may be absent; that is, X₁₅-X₃₀ may comprise 16, 17, 18, or 19 amino acids. X₃₃ is Phe or Tyr. X₃₉-X₅₀ may comprise 12, 13, 14, or 15 amino acids; that is, each of X_{42a}, X_{42b}, and X_{42c} may be absent. X₄₅ is Phe or Tyr. X₅₆-X₅₈ may comprise zero to three amino acids. Additional cysteines may occur at positions 50, 53, 54 or

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58. Any polypeptide may be fused to the carboxy terminus. Table 3 shows the amino-acid sequences of 21 known human Kunitz domains.

Table 3: Amino acid sequences of 21 known human Kunitz domains

Domain	Protein	Amino Acid Sequence	Accession
single	A4 (amyloid precursor PTN)	VREVCSEQAETGPCRAMISRWYFDVTEGK CAPFFYGGCGGNRNNFDTEEYCMAVCGSA SEQ ID NO: _____	SP:A4_HUMAN A# P05067
single	embl loCus HS461P17 = "CAB37"	KQDVCEMPKETGPCLAYFLHWWYDKKDNT CSMFVYGGCQGNNNNFQSKANCLNTCKNK SEQ ID NO: _____	(CAB37635; g4467797)
single	Amyloid-like PTN 2	VKAVCSQEAMGPCRAVMRPRWFDL SKGK CVRFIYGGCGGNRNNFESEDYCMAVCKAM SEQ ID NO: _____	Loc:1703344;S41082 g1082207 & g1703344 & g477608
K1	ITI	KEDSCQLGY SAGPCMGMTSRYFYNGTSMA CETFQYGGCMGNGNFVTEKECLQTCRTV SEQ ID NO: _____	SP:HC_HUMAN, A# P02760 (HI-8e) = gi 223133
K2	ITI	TVAACNLPIVRGPCRAFIQLWAFDAVKKG CVLFPYGGCQGNGNKFYSEKECREYCGVP SEQ ID NO: _____	SP:HC_HUMAN, A# P02760 (HI-8e) = gi 223133
K1	TFPI-1 = LACI	MHSFCAFKADDGPCKAI MKRFFFNIFTRQN CEEF IYGGCEGNQNR FESLEECKKMCTRDN SEQ ID NO: _____ (corrected 2000.05.14)	SP:LACI_HUMAN, A# P10646 gim 14667
K2	TFPI-1	KPDFCFLEEDPGICRGYI TRYFYNNQT KQ CERFKYGGCLGNMNNFETLEECKN I CEDG SEQ ID NO: _____	SP:LACI_HUMAN, A# P10646 gim 14667
K3	TFPI-1	GPSWCLTPADRGLCRANENRFYYNSVIGK CRPFKYSGCGGNENNFTSKQECLRACKKG SEQ ID NO: _____	SP:LACI_HUMAN, A# P10646 gim 14667
K1	TFPI-2	NAEICLLPLDYGPCRALL RYYDRYTQS CRQFLYGGCEGNANNFTWEACDDACWR SEQ ID NO: _____	Specher & al. PNAS 91:3353-3357 (1994)
K2	TFPI-2	VPKVCR LQVVDQCEGSTEKYFFNLSSMT CEKFFSGGCHRNRNRF PDEATCMGF CAPK SEQ ID NO: _____	Specher & al, PNAS 91:3353ff(1994)
K3	TFPI-2	I PSFCYSPKDEGLCSANVTRYFNPRYRT CDAFTYTGC GGNDNNFVSREDCKRACAKA SEQ ID NO: _____	Specher & al, PNAS 91:3353ff(1994)

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Domain	Protein	Amino Acid Sequence	Accession
K1	Hepatocyte GF activator inhib type 1	TEDYCLASNKVGRCRGSFPRWYYDPTEQI CKSFVYGGCLGNKNNYLREEECILACRGV SEQ ID NO: _____	Locus 2924601
K2	Hepatocyte GF activator inhib type 1	DKGHCVDLPDTGLCKESIPRWYYNPFSEH CARFTYGGCYGNKNNFEEEQQCLESCRGI SEQ ID NO: _____	Locus 2924601
K1	hepatocyte GF activator inhib. type 2	IHDFCVLVKVVGRCRASMPRWWYNVTDGS CQLFVYGGCDGNSNNYLTKECLKCATV SEQ ID NO: _____	LOC. 2924620
K2	hepatocyte GF activator inhib. type2	YEEYCTANAVTGPCRASFPRWYFDVERNS CNNFIYGGCRGNKNSYRSEEACMLRCFRQ SEQ ID NO: _____	LOC. 2924620
Single	PRF	TVAACNLPVIRGPCRAFIQLWAFDAVKKGK CVLFPYGGCQGNGNKFYSEKECREYCGVP SEQ ID NO: _____	gi 223132 Name: 0511271A
Single	HKI B9 domain	LPNVCAFPMEKGPCQTYMTRWFFNFETGE CELFAYGGCGGNSNNFLRKEKCEKFCKFT SEQ ID NO: _____	gi 579567 WO93/14123-A; g542925
Single	Collagen V1 (VII)	SDDPCSLPLDEGSCTAYTLRWYHRAVTEA CHPFVYGGCGGNANRGFTREACERRCPPR SEQ ID NO: _____	NCBI: gi 543915
Single	collagen alpha 1(VII)	EDDPCSLPLDEGSCTAYTLRWYHRAVTGS TEACHPFVYGGCGGNANRGFTREACERRC PPR SEQ ID NO: _____	g627406 - A54849 GI:627406
Single	collagen V3	ETDIICKLPKDEGTCRDFILKWYYDPNTKS CARFWYGGCGGNENKFGSQKECEKVCAPV SEQ ID NO: _____	NCBI Seq ID: 512802 WO93/14119-A. 2193976 (Xray)
single	Chromosome 20 ptn "Chrome20"	FQEPCMLPVRHGNCNHEAQRWHDFKNYR CTPFKYRGCEGNANNFLNEDACRTACMLI SEQ ID NO: _____	CAB37634 PID g7024350

Any of the domains in Table 1 could be engineered to have a specific biological effect (such as inhibiting a particular protease) and be fused to HA. Thus an albumin fusion protein of the invention may contain at least a fragment or variant of a Therapeutic protein. Variants include mutants, analogs, and mimetics, as well as homologs, including the endogenous or naturally occurring correlates.

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By a polypeptide displaying a "therapeutic activity" or a protein that is "therapeutically active" is meant a polypeptide that possesses one or more known biological and/or therapeutic activities associated with a Therapeutic protein such as one or more of the Therapeutic proteins described herein or otherwise known in the art. As a non-limiting example, a "Therapeutic protein" is a protein that is useful to treat, prevent or ameliorate a disease, condition or disorder.

As used herein, "therapeutic activity" or "activity" may refer to an activity whose effect is consistent with a desirable therapeutic outcome in humans, or to desired effects in non-human mammals or in other species or organisms. Therapeutic activity may be measured *in vivo* or *in vitro*. For example, a desirable effect may be assayed in cell culture. Such *in vitro* or cell culture assays are commonly available for many Therapeutic proteins as described in the art.

Examples of useful assays include, but are not limited to, those described in references and publications of Table 4, specifically incorporated by reference herein, and those described in the Examples herein. The activity exhibited by the fusion proteins of the invention may be measured, for example, by easily performed *in vitro* assays, such as those described herein. Using these assays, such parameters as the relative biological and/or therapeutic activity that the fusion proteins exhibit as compared to the Therapeutic protein (or fragment or variant thereof) when it is not fused to albumin can be determined.

Therapeutic proteins corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention may be modified by the attachment of one or more oligosaccharide groups. The modification, referred to as glycosylation, can dramatically affect the physical properties of proteins and can be important in protein stability, secretion, and localization. Such modifications are described in detail in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Therapeutic proteins corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, as well as analogs and variants thereof, may be modified so that glycosylation at one or more sites is altered as a result of manipulation(s) of their nucleic acid sequence, by the host cell in which they are expressed, or due to other conditions of their expression. For example, glycosylation isomers may be produced by abolishing or introducing glycosylation sites, *e.g.*, by substitution or deletion of amino acid residues, such as substitution of glutamine for asparagine, or unglycosylated recombinant proteins may be produced by expressing the proteins in host cells that will not glycosylate them, *e.g.* in *E. coli* or glycosylation-deficient yeast. Examples of these approaches are described in more detail in

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U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480, which are incorporated by reference, and are known in the art.

Table 4 provides a non-exhaustive list of Therapeutic proteins that correspond to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention. The "Therapeutic Protein X" column discloses Therapeutic protein molecules followed by parentheses containing scientific and brand names that comprise, or alternatively consist of, that Therapeutic protein molecule or a fragment or variant thereof. "Therapeutic protein X" as used herein may refer either to an individual Therapeutic protein molecule (as defined by the amino acid sequence obtainable from the CAS and Genbank accession numbers), or to the entire group of Therapeutic proteins associated with a given Therapeutic protein molecule disclosed in this column. The information associated with each of these entries are each incorporated by reference in their entireties, particularly with respect to the amino acid sequences described therein. The "PCT/Patent Reference" column provides U.S. Patent numbers, or PCT International Publication Numbers corresponding to patents and/or published patent applications that describe the Therapeutic protein molecule. Each of the patents and/or published patent applications cited in the "PCT/Patent Reference" column are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. In particular, the amino acid sequences of the specified polypeptide set forth in the sequence listing of each cited "PCT/Patent Reference", the variants of these amino acid sequences (mutations, fragments, etc.) set forth, for example, in the detailed description of each cited "PCT/Patent Reference", the therapeutic indications set forth, for example, in the detailed description of each cited "PCT/Patent Reference", and the activity assays for the specified polypeptide set forth in the detailed description, and more particularly, the examples of each cited "PCT/Patent Reference" are incorporated herein by reference. The "Biological activity" column describes Biological activities associated with the Therapeutic protein molecule. Each of the references cited in the "Relevant Publications" column are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties, particularly with respect to the description of the respective activity assay described in the reference (see Methods section, for example) for assaying the corresponding biological activity. The "Preferred Indication Y" column describes disease, disorders, and/or conditions that may be treated, prevented, diagnosed, or ameliorated by Therapeutic protein X or an albumin fusion protein of the invention comprising a Therapeutic protein X portion.

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Table 4: A List of Selected Therapeutic Proteins

Therapeutic Protein X	PCT/Patent Reference	Biological Activity	Relevant Publications	Preferred Indication Y
DX-890, DPI14	U.S. Patent No. 5,663,143, SEQ ID NO:20 = DX-890	Inhibition of human neutrophil elastase, $K_i \sim 5$ pM.	Rusckowski et al. (2000) <i>J. Nuclear Medicine</i> 41:363-74	Emphysema, Cystic fibrosis COPD, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Hypertension, Acute respiratory distress syndrome, Interstitial lung disease, Asthma, Smoke intoxication, Bronchopulmonary dysplasia, Pneumonia, Thermal Injury, Lung transplant rejection.
DX-88	U.S. Patent Nos. 6,333,402; 5,994,125; 6,057,287; and 5,795,865	Inhibition of human plasma kallikrein	Markland et al. <i>Biochemistry</i> 35(24):8058-67, 1996. Ley et al. (1996) <i>Mol Divers</i> 2(1-2)119-24.	HAE
DX-1000	U.S. Patent Nos. 6,010,880; 6,071,723; and 6,103,499	Inhibits human plasmin	Markland et al. <i>Biochemistry</i> 35(24):8045-57, 1996. Ley et al. (1996) <i>Mol Divers</i> 2(1-2)119-24.	Bleeding, cancer.

In various embodiments, the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are capable of a therapeutic activity and/or biologic activity corresponding to the therapeutic activity and/or biologic activity of the Therapeutic protein corresponding to the Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion protein listed in the corresponding row of Table 4. (See, e.g., the "Biological Activity" and "Therapeutic Protein X" columns of Table 4.) In other embodiments, the therapeutically active protein portions of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are fragments or variants of the reference sequence and are capable of the therapeutic activity and/or biologic activity of the corresponding Therapeutic protein disclosed in "Biological Activity" column of Table 4.

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Polypeptide and Polynucleotide Fragments and Variants

Fragments

The present invention is further directed to fragments of the Therapeutic proteins described in Table 4, albumin proteins, and/or albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

Even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the N-terminus of a protein results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the Therapeutic protein, albumin protein, and/or albumin fusion protein, other Therapeutic activities and/or functional activities (e.g., biological activities, ability to multimerize, ability to bind a ligand) may still be retained. For example, the ability of polypeptides with N-terminal deletions to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the complete or mature forms of the polypeptides generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the complete polypeptide are removed from the N-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N-terminal residues of a complete polypeptide retains such immunologic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art. It is not unlikely that a mutein with a large number of deleted N-terminal amino acid residues may retain some biological or immunogenic activities. In fact, peptides composed of as few as six amino acid residues may often evoke an immune response.

Accordingly, fragments of a Therapeutic protein corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, include the full length protein as well as polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the amino terminus of the amino acid sequence of the reference polypeptide (e.g., a Therapeutic protein as disclosed in Table 4). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

In addition, fragments of serum albumin polypeptides corresponding to an albumin protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, include the full length protein as well as polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the amino terminus of the amino acid sequence of the reference polypeptide (i.e., serum albumin). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

Moreover, fragments of albumin fusion proteins of the invention include the full-length albumin fusion protein as well as polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the amino terminus of the albumin fusion protein. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

Also as mentioned above, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the N-terminus or C-terminus of a reference polypeptide (e.g., a Therapeutic protein and/or serum

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albumin protein) results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other functional activities (e.g., biological activities, ability to multimerize, ability to bind a ligand) and/or Therapeutic activities may still be retained. For example the ability of polypeptides with C-terminal deletions to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the complete or mature forms of the polypeptide generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the complete or mature polypeptide are removed from the C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking the N-terminal and/or C-terminal residues of a reference polypeptide retains Therapeutic activity can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and/or otherwise known in the art.

The present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the carboxy terminus of the amino acid sequence of a Therapeutic protein corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention (e.g., a Therapeutic protein referred to in Table 4). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

In addition, the present invention provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the carboxy terminus of the amino acid sequence of an albumin protein corresponding to an albumin protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention (e.g., serum albumin). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

Moreover, the present invention provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the carboxy terminus of an albumin fusion protein of the invention. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

In addition, any of the above described N- or C-terminal deletions can be combined to produce a N- and C-terminal deleted reference polypeptide (e.g., a Therapeutic protein referred to in Table 4, or serum albumin (e.g., SEQ ID NO:18, Table 1), or an albumin fusion protein of the invention). The invention also provides polypeptides having one or more amino acids deleted from both the amino and the carboxyl termini. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

The present application is also directed to proteins containing polypeptides at least 60%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to a reference polypeptide sequence (e.g., a Therapeutic protein, serum albumin protein or an albumin fusion protein of the invention) set forth herein, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, the application is directed to proteins comprising polypeptides at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to reference polypeptides having the amino acid sequence of N- and

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C-terminal deletions as described above. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

Other polypeptide fragments of the invention are fragments comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, an amino acid sequence that displays a Therapeutic activity and/or functional activity (e.g. biological activity) of the polypeptide sequence of the Therapeutic protein or serum albumin protein of which the amino acid sequence is a fragment.

Other polypeptide fragments are biologically active fragments. Biologically active fragments are those exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical, to an activity of the polypeptide of the present invention. The biological activity of the fragments may include an improved desired activity, or a decreased undesirable activity.

Variants

“Variant” refers to a polynucleotide or nucleic acid differing from a reference nucleic acid or polypeptide, but retaining essential properties thereof. Generally, variants are overall closely similar, and, in many regions, identical to the reference nucleic acid or polypeptide.

As used herein, “variant”, refers to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, albumin portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, or albumin fusion protein differing in sequence from a Therapeutic protein (e.g., see “Therapeutic Protein X” column of Table 4), albumin protein, and/or albumin fusion protein of the invention, respectively, but retaining at least one functional and/or therapeutic property thereof (e.g., a therapeutic activity and/or biological activity as disclosed in the “Biological Activity” column of Table 4) as described elsewhere herein or otherwise known in the art. Generally, variants are overall very similar, and, in many regions, identical to the amino acid sequence of the Therapeutic protein corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, albumin protein corresponding to an albumin protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, and/or albumin fusion protein of the invention. Nucleic acids encoding these variants are also encompassed by the invention.

The present invention is also directed to proteins which comprise, or alternatively consist of, an amino acid sequence which is at least 60%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100%, identical to, for example, the amino acid sequence of a Therapeutic protein corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention (e.g., an amino acid sequence disclosed in a reference in Table 4, or fragments or variants thereof), albumin proteins (e.g., Table 1) or fragments or variants thereof) corresponding to an albumin protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, and/or albumin fusion proteins of the invention. Fragments of these polypeptides are also

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provided (e.g., those fragments described herein). Further polypeptides encompassed by the invention are polypeptides encoded by polynucleotides which hybridize to the complement of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an amino acid sequence of the invention under stringent hybridization conditions (e.g., hybridization to filter bound DNA in 6X Sodium chloride/Sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45 degrees Celsius, followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at about 50 - 65 degrees Celsius), under highly stringent conditions (e.g., hybridization to filter bound DNA in 6X sodium chloride/Sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45 degrees Celsius, followed by one or more washes in 0.1X SSC, 0.2% SDS at about 68 degrees Celsius), or under other stringent hybridization conditions which are known to those of skill in the art (see, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., eds., 1989 *Current protocol in Molecular Biology*, Green publishing associates, Inc., and John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, at pages 6.3.1 - 6.3.6 and 2.10.3). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a query amino acid sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the amino acid sequence of the subject polypeptide is identical to the query sequence except that the subject polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the query amino acid sequence. In other words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a query amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the subject sequence may be inserted, deleted, or substituted with another amino acid. These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino- or carboxy-terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 60%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequence of an albumin fusion protein of the invention or a fragment thereof (such as the Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion protein or the albumin portion of the albumin fusion protein), can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. Such programs and methods of using them are described, e.g., in U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 (pp. 41-43), which are incorporated by reference herein, and are well known in the art.

The polynucleotide variants of the invention may contain alterations in the coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Polynucleotide variants include those containing

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alterations which produce silent substitutions, additions, or deletions, but do not alter the properties or activities of the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleotide variants may be produced by silent substitutions due to the degeneracy of the genetic code. Polypeptide variants include those in which less than 50, less than 40, less than 30, less than 20, less than 10, or 5-50, 5-25, 5-10, 1-5, or 1-2 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination. Polynucleotide variants can be produced for a variety of reasons, e.g., to optimize codon expression for a particular host (change codons in the human mRNA to those preferred by a microbial host, such as, yeast or *E. coli*).

In another embodiment, a polynucleotide encoding an albumin portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention is optimized for expression in yeast or mammalian cells. In yet another embodiment, a polynucleotide encoding a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention is optimized for expression in yeast or mammalian cells. In still another embodiment, a polynucleotide encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention is optimized for expression in yeast or mammalian cells.

In an alternative embodiment, a codon optimized polynucleotide encoding a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention does not hybridize to the wild type polynucleotide encoding the Therapeutic protein under stringent hybridization conditions as described herein. In a further embodiment, a codon optimized polynucleotide encoding an albumin portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention does not hybridize to the wild type polynucleotide encoding the albumin protein under stringent hybridization conditions as described herein. In another embodiment, a codon optimized polynucleotide encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention does not hybridize to the wild type polynucleotide encoding the Therapeutic protein portion or the albumin protein portion under stringent hybridization conditions as described herein.

In an additional embodiment, polynucleotides encoding a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention do not comprise, or alternatively consist of, the naturally occurring sequence of that Therapeutic protein. In a further embodiment, polynucleotides encoding an albumin protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention do not comprise, or alternatively consist of, the naturally occurring sequence of albumin protein. In an alternative embodiment, polynucleotides encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention do not comprise, or alternatively consist of, the naturally occurring sequence of a Therapeutic protein portion or the albumin protein portion.

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In an additional embodiment, the Therapeutic protein may be selected from a random peptide library by biopanning, as there will be no naturally occurring wild type polynucleotide.

Naturally occurring variants are called "allelic variants," and refer to one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an organism. (Genes II, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985)). These allelic variants can vary at either the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide level and are included in the present invention. Alternatively, non-naturally occurring variants may be produced by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

Using known methods of protein engineering and recombinant DNA technology, variants may be generated to improve or alter the characteristics of the polypeptides of the present invention. For instance, one or more amino acids may be deleted from the N-terminus or C-terminus of the polypeptide of the present invention without substantial loss of biological function. See, e.g., Ron et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 268: 2984-2988 (1993) (KGF variants) and Dobeli et al., J. Biotechnology 7:199-216 (1988) (interferon gamma variants).

Moreover, ample evidence demonstrates that variants often retain a biological activity similar to that of the naturally occurring protein (e.g. Gayle and coworkers (J. Biol. Chem. 268:22105-22111 (1993) (IL-1 α variants)). Furthermore, even if deleting one or more amino acids from the N-terminus or C-terminus of a polypeptide results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions, other biological activities may still be retained. For example, the ability of a deletion variant to induce and/or to bind antibodies which recognize the secreted form will likely be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the secreted form are removed from the N-terminus or C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N- or C-terminal residues of a protein retains such immunogenic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

Thus, the invention further includes polypeptide variants which have a functional activity (e.g., biological activity and/or therapeutic activity). In further embodiments the invention provides variants of albumin fusion proteins that have a functional activity (e.g., biological activity and/or therapeutic activity, such as that disclosed in the "Biological Activity" column in Table 4) that corresponds to one or more biological and/or therapeutic activities of the Therapeutic protein corresponding to the Therapeutic protein portion of the albumin fusion protein. Such variants include deletions, insertions, inversions, repeats, and

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substitutions selected according to general rules known in the art so as have little effect on activity.

In other embodiments, the variants of the invention have conservative substitutions. By "conservative substitutions" is intended swaps within groups such as replacement of the aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; replacement of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; replacement of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; replacement of the amide residues Asn and Gln, replacement of the basic residues Lys, Arg, and His; replacement of the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and Trp, and replacement of the small-sized amino acids Ala, Ser, Thr, Met, and Gly.

Guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided, for example, in Bowie et al., "Deciphering the Message in Protein Sequences: Tolerance to Amino Acid Substitutions," *Science* 247:1306-1310 (1990), wherein the authors indicate that there are two main strategies for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change.

As the authors state, proteins are surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which amino acid changes are likely to be permissive at certain amino acid positions in the protein. For example, most buried (within the tertiary structure of the protein) amino acid residues require nonpolar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Moreover, tolerated conservative amino acid substitutions involve replacement of the aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; replacement of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; replacement of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; replacement of the amide residues Asn and Gln, replacement of the basic residues Lys, Arg, and His; replacement of the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and Trp, and replacement of the small-sized amino acids Ala, Ser, Thr, Met, and Gly. Besides conservative amino acid substitution, variants of the present invention include (i) polypeptides containing substitutions of one or more of the non-conserved amino acid residues, where the substituted amino acid residues may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) polypeptides containing substitutions of one or more of the amino acid residues having a substituent group, or (iii) polypeptides which have been fused with or chemically conjugated to another compound, such as a compound to increase the stability and/or solubility of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), (iv) polypeptide containing additional amino acids, such as, for example, an IgG Fc fusion region peptide. Such variant polypeptides are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

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For example, polypeptide variants containing amino acid substitutions of charged amino acids with other charged or neutral amino acids may produce proteins with improved characteristics, such as less aggregation. Aggregation of pharmaceutical formulations both reduces activity and increases clearance due to the aggregate's immunogenic activity. See Pinckard et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol. 2:331-340 (1967); Robbins et al., Diabetes 36: 838-845 (1987); Cleland et al., Crit. Rev. Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems 10:307-377 (1993).

In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention comprise, or alternatively, consist of, fragments or variants of the amino acid sequence of a Therapeutic protein described herein and/or human serum albumin, and/or albumin fusion protein of the invention, wherein the fragments or variants have 1-5, 5-10, 5-25, 5-50, 10-50 or 50-150, amino acid residue additions, substitutions, and/or deletions when compared to the reference amino acid sequence. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are conservative. Nucleic acids encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

The polypeptide of the present invention can be composed of amino acids joined to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds, i.e., peptide isosteres, and may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene-encoded amino acids. The polypeptides may be modified by either natural processes, such as post-translational processing, or by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more detailed monographs, as well as in a voluminous research literature. Modifications can occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains and the amino or carboxyl termini. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present in the same or varying degrees at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of modifications. Polypeptides may be branched, for example, as a result of ubiquitination, and they may be cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched, and branched cyclic polypeptides may result from post-translation natural processes or may be made by synthetic methods. Modifications include acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristylation, oxidation, pegylation, proteolytic

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processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.

Furthermore, chemical entities may be covalently attached to the albumin fusion proteins to enhance or modulate a specific functional or biological activity such as by methods disclosed in Current Opinions in Biotechnology, 10:324 (1999).

Furthermore, targeting entities may be covalently attached to the albumin fusion proteins of the invention to target a specific functional or biological activity to certain cell or stage specific types, tissue types or anatomical structures. By directing albumin fusion proteins of the invention the action of the agent may be localized. Further, such targeting may enable the dosage of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention required to be reduced since, by accumulating the albumin fusion proteins of the invention at the required site, a higher localized concentration may be achieved. Albumin fusion proteins of the invention can be conjugated with a targeting portion by use of cross-linking agents as well as by recombinant DNA techniques whereby the nucleotide sequence encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention, or a functional portion of it, is cloned adjacent to the nucleotide sequence of the ligand when the ligand is a protein, and the conjugate expressed as a fusion protein.

Additional post-translational modifications encompassed by the invention include, for example, e.g., N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate chains, processing of N-terminal or C-terminal ends, attachment of chemical moieties to the amino acid backbone, chemical modifications of N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate chains, and addition or deletion of an N-terminal methionine residue as a result of prokaryotic host cell expression. The albumin fusion proteins may also be modified with a detectable label, such as an enzymatic, fluorescent, isotopic or affinity label to allow for detection and isolation of the protein. Examples of such modifications are given, e.g., in U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/355,547 and in WO 01/79480 (pp. 105-106), which are incorporated by reference herein, and are well known in the art.

Functional activity

"A polypeptide having functional activity" refers to a polypeptide capable of displaying one or more known functional activities associated with the full-length, pro-protein, and/or mature form of a Therapeutic protein. Such functional activities include, but are not limited to, biological activity, enzyme inhibition, antigenicity [ability to bind to an anti-polypeptide antibody or compete with a polypeptide for binding], immunogenicity (ability to generate an antibody which binds to a specific polypeptide of the invention), ability

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to form multimers with polypeptides of the invention, and ability to bind to a receptor or ligand for a polypeptide.

“A polypeptide having biological activity” refers to a polypeptide exhibiting activity similar to, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a Therapeutic protein of the present invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. In the case where dose dependency does exist, it need not be identical to that of the polypeptide, but rather substantially similar to the dose-dependence in a given activity as compared to the polypeptide of the present invention.

In other embodiments, an albumin fusion protein of the invention has at least one biological and/or therapeutic activity associated with the Therapeutic protein (or fragment or variant thereof) when it is not fused to albumin.

The albumin fusion proteins of the invention can be assayed for functional activity (e.g., biological activity) using or routinely modifying assays known in the art, as well as assays described herein. Specifically, albumin fusion proteins may be assayed for functional activity (e.g., biological activity or therapeutic activity) using the assay referenced in the “Relevant Publications” column of Table 4. Additionally, one of skill in the art may routinely assay fragments of a Therapeutic protein corresponding to a Therapeutic protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, for activity using assays referenced in its corresponding row of Table 4. Further, one of skill in the art may routinely assay fragments of an albumin protein corresponding to an albumin protein portion of an albumin fusion protein of the invention, for activity using assays known in the art and/or as described in the Examples section below.

In addition, assays described herein (see Examples and Table 4) and otherwise known in the art may routinely be applied to measure the ability of albumin fusion proteins of the present invention and fragments, variants and derivatives thereof to elicit biological activity and/or Therapeutic activity (either *in vitro* or *in vivo*) related to either the Therapeutic protein portion and/or albumin portion of the albumin fusion protein of the present invention. Other methods will be known to the skilled artisan and are within the scope of the invention.

Expression of Fusion Proteins

The albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be produced as recombinant molecules by secretion from yeast, a microorganism such as a bacterium, or a human or animal cell line. Optionally, the polypeptide is secreted from the host cells.

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For expression of the albumin fusion proteins exemplified herein, yeast strains disrupted of the *HSP150* gene as exemplified in WO 95/33833, or yeast strains disrupted of the *PMT1* gene as exemplified in WO 00/44772 [rHA process] (serving to reduce/eliminate O-linked glycosylation of the albumin fusions), or yeast strains disrupted of the *YAP3* gene as exemplified in WO 95/23857 were successfully used, in combination with the yeast *PRB1* promoter, the HSA/MF α -1 fusion leader sequence exemplified in WO 90/01063, the yeast *ADH1* terminator, the *LEU2* selection marker and the disintegration vector pSAC35 exemplified in U.S. Patent No. 5,637,504.

Other yeast strains, promoters, leader sequences, terminators, markers and vectors which are expected to be useful in the invention are described in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and in WO 01/74980 (pp. 94-99), which are incorporated herein by reference, and are well known in the art.

The present invention also includes a cell, optionally a yeast cell transformed to express an albumin fusion protein of the invention. In addition to the transformed host cells themselves, the present invention also contemplates a culture of those cells, optionally a monoclonal (clonally homogeneous) culture, or a culture derived from a monoclonal culture, in a nutrient medium. If the polypeptide is secreted, the medium will contain the polypeptide, with the cells, or without the cells if they have been filtered or centrifuged away. Many expression systems are known and may be used, including bacteria (for example *E. coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*), yeasts (for example *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Kluyveromyces lactis* and *Pichia pastoris*), filamentous fungi (for example *Aspergillus*), plant cells, animal cells and insect cells.

The desired protein is produced in conventional ways, for example from a coding sequence inserted in the host chromosome or on a free plasmid. The yeasts are transformed with a coding sequence for the desired protein in any of the usual ways, for example electroporation. Methods for transformation of yeast by electroporation are disclosed in Becker & Guarente (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 194, 182.

Successfully transformed cells, *i.e.*, cells that contain a DNA construct of the present invention, can be identified by well known techniques. For example, cells resulting from the introduction of an expression construct can be grown to produce the desired polypeptide. Cells can be harvested and lysed and their DNA content examined for the presence of the DNA using a method such as that described by Southern (1975) *J. Mol. Biol.* 98, 503 or

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Berent *et al.* (1985) *Biotech.* 3, 208. Alternatively, the presence of the protein in the supernatant can be detected using antibodies.

Useful yeast plasmid vectors include pRS403-406 and pRS413-416 and are generally available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA. Plasmids pRS403, pRS404, pRS405 and pRS406 are Yeast Integrating plasmids (YIps) and incorporate the yeast selectable markers *HIS3*, *TRP1*, *LEU2* and *URA3*. Plasmids pRS413-416 are Yeast Centromere plasmids (YCps).

Vectors for making albumin fusion proteins for expression in yeast include pPPC0005, pScCHSA, pScNHSA, and pC4:HSA which were deposited on April 11, 2001 at the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 and which are described in Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480, which are incorporated by reference herein.

Another vector which is expected to be useful for expressing an albumin fusion protein in yeast is the pSAC35 vector which is described in Sleep *et al.*, BioTechnology 8:42 (1990), which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The plasmid pSAC35 is of the disintegration class of vector described in US 5,637,504.

A variety of methods have been developed to operably link DNA to vectors via complementary cohesive termini. For instance, complementary homopolymer tracts can be added to the DNA segment to be inserted to the vector DNA. The vector and DNA segment are then joined by hydrogen bonding between the complementary homopolymeric tails to form recombinant DNA molecules.

Synthetic linkers containing one or more restriction sites provide an alternative method of joining the DNA segment to vectors. The DNA segment, generated by endonuclease restriction digestion, is treated with bacteriophage T4 DNA polymerase or *E. coli* DNA polymerase I, enzymes that remove protruding, γ -single-stranded termini with their 3' 5'-exonucleolytic activities, and fill in recessed 3'-ends with their polymerizing activities. The combination of these activities therefore generates blunt-ended DNA segments. The blunt-ended segments are then incubated with a large molar excess of linker molecules in the presence of an enzyme that is able to catalyze the ligation of blunt-ended DNA molecules, such as bacteriophage T4 DNA ligase. Thus, the products of the reaction are DNA segments carrying polymeric linker sequences at their ends. These DNA segments are then cleaved with the appropriate restriction enzyme and ligated to an expression vector that has been cleaved with an enzyme that produces termini compatible with those of the DNA segment.

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Synthetic linkers containing a variety of restriction endonuclease sites are commercially available from a number of commercial sources.

A desirable way to modify the DNA in accordance with the invention, if, for example, HA variants are to be prepared, is to use the polymerase chain reaction as disclosed by Saiki *et al.* (1988) *Science* 239, 487-491. In this method the DNA to be enzymatically amplified is flanked by two specific oligonucleotide primers which themselves become incorporated into the amplified DNA. The specific primers may contain restriction endonuclease recognition sites which can be used for cloning into expression vectors using methods known in the art.

Exemplary genera of yeast contemplated to be useful in the practice of the present invention as hosts for expressing the albumin fusion proteins are *Pichia* (formerly classified as *Hansenula*), *Saccharomyces*, *Kluyveromyces*, *Aspergillus*, *Candida*, *Torulopsis*, *Torulaspora*, *Schizosaccharomyces*, *Citeromyces*, *Pachysolen*, *Zygosaccharomyces*, *Debaromyces*, *Trichoderma*, *Cephalosporium*, *Humicola*, *Mucor*, *Neurospora*, *Yarrowia*, *Metschunikowia*, *Rhodosporidium*, *Leucosporidium*, *Botryoascus*, *Sporidiobolus*, *Endomycopsis*, and the like. Genera include those selected from the group consisting of *Saccharomyces*, *Schizosaccharomyces*, *Kluyveromyces*, *Pichia* and *Torulaspora*. Examples of *Saccharomyces spp.* are *S. cerevisiae*, *S. italicus* and *S. rouxii*. Examples of other species, and methods of transforming them, are described in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 (pp. 97-98), which are incorporated herein by reference.

Methods for the transformation of *S. cerevisiae* are taught generally in EP 251 744, EP 258 067 and WO 90/01063, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Suitable promoters for *S. cerevisiae* include those associated with the *PGK1* gene, *GAL1* or *GAL10* genes, *CYCI*, *PHO5*, *TRPI*, *ADH1*, *ADH2*, the genes for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, triose phosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, glucokinase, alpha-mating factor pheromone, [a mating factor pheromone], the *PRBI* promoter, the *GUT2* promoter, the *GPDI* promoter, and hybrid promoters involving hybrids of parts of 5' regulatory regions with parts of 5' regulatory regions of other promoters or with upstream activation sites (*e.g.* the promoter of EP-A-258 067).

Convenient regulatable promoters for use in *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* are the thiamine-repressible promoter from the *nmt* gene as described by Maundrell (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* 265, 10857-10864 and the glucose repressible *jbpl* gene promoter as described by Hoffman & Winston (1990) *Genetics* 124, 807-816.

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Methods of transforming *Pichia* for expression of foreign genes are taught in, for example, Cregg *et al.* (1993), and various Phillips patents (*e.g.* US 4 857 467, incorporated herein by reference), and *Pichia* expression kits are commercially available from Invitrogen BV, Leek, Netherlands, and Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, California. Suitable promoters include AOXI and AOX2. Gleeson *et al.* (1986) J. Gen. Microbiol. 132, 3459-3465 include information on *Hansenula* vectors and transformation, suitable promoters being MOX1 and FMD1; whilst EP 361 991, Fleer *et al.* (1991) and other- publications from Rhone-Poulenc Rorer teach how to express foreign proteins in *Kluyveromyces* spp.

The transcription termination signal may be the 3' flanking sequence of a eukaryotic gene which contains proper signals for transcription termination and polyadenylation. Suitable 3' flanking sequences may, for example, be those of the gene naturally linked to the expression control sequence used, *i.e.* may correspond to the promoter. Alternatively, they may be different in which case the termination signal of the *S. cerevisiae* *ADHI* gene is optionally used.

The desired albumin fusion protein may be initially expressed with a secretion leader sequence, which may be any leader effective in the yeast chosen. Leaders useful in *S. cerevisiae* include that from the mating factor α polypeptide (MF α -1) and the hybrid leaders of EP-A-387 319. Such leaders (or signals) are cleaved by the yeast before the mature albumin is released into the surrounding medium. Further such leaders include those of *S. cerevisiae* invertase (*SUC2*) disclosed in JP 62-096086 (granted as 911036516), acid phosphatase (*PH05*), the pre-sequence of MF α -1, 0 glucanase (*BGL2*) and killer toxin; *S. diastaticus* glucoamylase II; *S. carlsbergensis* α -galactosidase (*MEL1*); *K. lactis* killer toxin; and *Candida* glucoamylase.

Additional Methods of Recombinant and Synthetic Production of Albumin Fusion Proteins

The present invention includes polynucleotides encoding albumin fusion proteins of this invention, as well as vectors, host cells and organisms containing these polynucleotides. The present invention also includes methods of producing albumin fusion proteins of the invention by synthetic and recombinant techniques. The polynucleotides, vectors, host cells, and organisms may be isolated and purified by methods known in the art.

A vector useful in the invention may be, for example, a phage, plasmid, cosmid, mini-chromosome, viral or retroviral vector.

The vectors which can be utilized to clone and/or express polynucleotides of the invention are vectors which are capable of replicating and/or expressing the polynucleotides

in the host cell in which the polynucleotides are desired to be replicated and/or expressed. In general, the polynucleotides and/or vectors can be utilized in any cell, either eukaryotic or prokaryotic, including mammalian cells (e.g., human (e.g., HeLa), monkey (e.g., Cos), rabbit (e.g., rabbit reticulocytes), rat, hamster (e.g., CHO, NSO and baby hamster kidney cells) or mouse cells (e.g., L cells), plant cells, yeast cells, insect cells or bacterial cells (e.g., *E. coli*). See, e.g., F. Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (1992) and Sambrook et al. (1989) for examples of appropriate vectors for various types of host cells. Note, however, that when a retroviral vector that is replication defective is used, viral propagation generally will occur only in complementing host cells.

The host cells containing these polynucleotides can be used to express large amounts of the protein useful in, for example, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic reagents, vaccines and therapeutics. The protein may be isolated and purified by methods known in the art or described herein.

The polynucleotides encoding albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector may be introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it may be packaged *in vitro* using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

The polynucleotide insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter compatible with the host cell in which the polynucleotide is to be expressed. The promoter may be a strong promoter and/or an inducible promoter. Examples of promoters include the phage lambda PL promoter, the *E. coli lac, trp, phoA* and *tac* promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. Other suitable promoters will be known to the skilled artisan. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination, and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the transcripts expressed by the constructs may include a translation initiating codon at the beginning and a termination codon (TAA, TGA or TAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

As indicated, the expression vectors may include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase, G418, glutamine synthase, or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture, and tetracycline, kanamycin or ampicillin resistance genes for culturing in *E. coli* and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate hosts include, but are not limited to, bacterial cells, such as *E. coli*, *Streptomyces* and *Salmonella*.

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typhimurium cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells (e.g., *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Pichia pastoris* (ATCC Accession No. 201178)); insect cells such as *Drosophila S2* and *Spodoptera Sf9* cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, NSO, 293, and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.

In one embodiment, polynucleotides encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention may be fused to signal sequences which will direct the localization of a protein of the invention to particular compartments of a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell and/or direct the secretion of a protein of the invention from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. For example, in *E. coli*, one may wish to direct the expression of the protein to the periplasmic space. Examples of signal sequences or proteins (or fragments thereof) to which the albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be fused in order to direct the expression of the polypeptide to the periplasmic space of bacteria include, but are not limited to, the *pelB* signal sequence, the maltose binding protein (MBP) signal sequence, MBP, the *ompA* signal sequence, the signal sequence of the periplasmic *E. coli* heat-labile enterotoxin B-subunit, and the signal sequence of alkaline phosphatase. Several vectors are commercially available for the construction of fusion proteins which will direct the localization of a protein, such as the pMAL series of vectors (particularly the pMAL-p series) available from New England Biolabs. In a specific embodiment, polynucleotides albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be fused to the *pelB* pectate lyase signal sequence to increase the efficiency of expression and purification of such polypeptides in Gram-negative bacteria. See, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,576,195 and 5,846,818, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Examples of signal peptides that may be fused to an albumin fusion protein of the invention in order to direct its secretion in mammalian cells include, but are not limited to, the MPIF-1 signal sequence (e.g., amino acids 1-21 of GenBank Accession number AAB51134), the stanniocalcin signal sequence (MLQNSAVLLLLVISASA, SEQ ID NO: ___, and a consensus signal sequence (MPTWAWWLFLVLLLALWAPARG, SEQ ID NO: ___. A suitable signal sequence that may be used in conjunction with baculoviral expression systems is the gp67 signal sequence (e.g., amino acids 1-19 of GenBank Accession Number AAA72759).

Vectors which use glutamine synthase (GS) or DHFR as the selectable markers can be amplified in the presence of the drugs methionine sulphoximine or methotrexate, respectively. An advantage of glutamine synthase based vectors is the availability of cell lines (e.g., the murine myeloma cell line, NSO) which are glutamine synthase negative. Glutamine synthase

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expression systems can also function in glutamine synthase expressing cells (e.g., Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells) by providing additional inhibitor to prevent the functioning of the endogenous gene. A glutamine synthase expression system and components thereof are detailed in PCT publications: WO87/04462; WO86/05807; WO89/01036; WO89/10404; and WO91/06657, which are hereby incorporated in their entireties by reference herein. Additionally, glutamine synthase expression vectors can be obtained from Lonza Biologics, Inc. (Portsmouth, NH). Expression and production of monoclonal antibodies using a GS expression system in murine myeloma cells is described in Bebbington *et al.*, *Bio/technology* 10:169(1992) and in Biblia and Robinson *Biotechnol. Prog.* 11:1 (1995) which are herein incorporated by reference.

The present invention also relates to host cells containing vector constructs, such as those described herein, and additionally encompasses host cells containing nucleotide sequences of the invention that are operably associated with one or more heterologous control regions (e.g., promoter and/or enhancer) using techniques known of in the art. The host cell can be a higher eukaryotic cell, such as a mammalian cell (e.g., a human derived cell), or a lower eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. A host strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted gene sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Expression from certain promoters can be elevated in the presence of certain inducers; thus expression of the genetically engineered polypeptide may be controlled. Furthermore, different host cells have characteristics and specific mechanisms for the translational and post-translational processing and modification (e.g., phosphorylation, cleavage) of proteins. Appropriate cell lines can be chosen to ensure the desired modifications and processing of the foreign protein expressed.

Introduction of the nucleic acids and nucleic acid constructs of the invention into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, or other methods. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis *et al.*, *Basic Methods In Molecular Biology* (1986). It is specifically contemplated that the polypeptides of the present invention may in fact be expressed by a host cell lacking a recombinant vector.

In addition to encompassing host cells containing the vector constructs discussed herein, the invention also encompasses primary, secondary, and immortalized host cells of vertebrate origin, particularly mammalian origin, that have been engineered to delete or

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replace endogenous genetic material (e.g., the coding sequence corresponding to a Therapeutic protein may be replaced with an albumin fusion protein corresponding to the Therapeutic protein), and/or to include genetic material (e.g., heterologous polynucleotide sequences such as for example, an albumin fusion protein of the invention corresponding to the Therapeutic protein may be included). The genetic material operably associated with the endogenous polynucleotide may activate, alter, and/or amplify endogenous polynucleotides.

In addition, techniques known in the art may be used to operably associate heterologous polynucleotides (e.g., polynucleotides encoding an albumin protein, or a fragment or variant thereof) and/or heterologous control regions (e.g., promoter and/or enhancer) with endogenous polynucleotide sequences encoding a Therapeutic protein via homologous recombination (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,641,670, issued June 24, 1997; International Publication Number WO 96/29411; International Publication Number WO 94/12650; Koller *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:8932-8935 (1989); and Zijlstra *et al.*, *Nature* 342:435-438 (1989), the disclosures of each of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties).

Advantageously, albumin fusion proteins of the invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, hydrophobic charge interaction chromatography and lectin chromatography. In some embodiments, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") may be employed for purification. In some cases, therapeutic proteins have low solubility or are soluble only in low or high pH or only in high or low salt. Fusion of therapeutic proteins to HSA is likely to improve the solubility characteristics of the therapeutic protein.

In some embodiments albumin fusion proteins of the invention are purified using one or more Chromatography methods listed above. In other embodiments, albumin fusion proteins of the invention are purified using one or more of the following Chromatography columns, Q sepharose FF column, SP Sepharose FF column, Q Sepharose High Performance Column, Blue Sepharose FF column , Blue Column, Phenyl Sepharose FF column, DEAE Sepharose FF, or Methyl Column.

Additionally, albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be purified using the process described in International Publication No. WO 00/44772 which is herein incorporated

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by reference in its entirety. One of skill in the art could easily modify the process described therein for use in the purification of albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

Albumin fusion proteins of the present invention may be recovered from products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect, and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, albumin fusion proteins of the invention may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most prokaryotes, for some proteins, this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

Albumin fusion proteins of the invention and antibodies that bind a Therapeutic protein or fragments or variants thereof can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide to facilitate purification. In one embodiment, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:821-824 (1989), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Other peptide tags useful for purification include, but are not limited to, the "HA" tag, which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson et al., Cell 37:767 (1984)) and the "FLAG" tag.

Further, an albumin fusion protein of the invention may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, e.g., a cytostatic or cytocidal agent, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion, e.g., alpha-emitters such as, for example, 213Bi. Examples of such agents are given in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and in WO 01/79480 (p. 107), which are incorporated herein by reference.

Albumin fusion proteins may also be attached to solid supports, which are particularly useful for immunoassays or purification of polypeptides that are bound by, that bind to, or associate with albumin fusion proteins of the invention. Such solid supports include, but are not limited to, glass, cellulose, polyacrylamide, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene.

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Also provided by the invention are chemically modified derivatives of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention which may provide additional advantages such as increased solubility, stability and circulating time of the polypeptide, or decreased immunogenicity (see U.S. Patent No. 4,179,337). Examples involving the use of polyethylene glycol are given in WO 01/79480 (pp. 109-111), which are incorporated by reference herein.

The presence and quantity of albumin fusion proteins of the invention may be determined using ELISA, a well known immunoassay known in the art.

Uses of the Polypeptides

Each of the polypeptides identified herein can be used in numerous ways. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

The albumin fusion proteins of the present invention are useful for treatment, prevention and/or prognosis of various disorders in mammals, preferably humans. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, those described herein under the heading "Biological Activity" in Table 4. For example, the albumin fusion proteins of the present invention may be used as inhibitors of serine proteases, plasmin, human neutrophil elastase and/or kallikrein.

Albumin fusion proteins can also be used to assay levels of polypeptides in a biological sample. For example, radiolabeled albumin fusion proteins of the invention could be used for imaging of polypeptides in a body. Examples of assays are given, e.g., in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 0179480 (pp. 112-122), which are incorporated herein by reference, and are well known in the art. Labels or markers for *in vivo* imaging of protein include, but are not limited to, those detectable by X-radiography, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), electron spin relaxation (ESR), positron emission tomography (PET), or computer tomography (CT). For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which emit detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as deuterium, which may be incorporated into the albumin fusion protein by labeling of nutrients given to a cell line expressing the albumin fusion protein of the invention.

An albumin fusion protein which has been labeled with an appropriate detectable imaging moiety, such as a radioisotope (for example, ^{131}I , ^{112}In , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium ($^{115\text{m}}\text{In}$, $^{113\text{m}}\text{In}$, ^{112}In , ^{111}In), and technetium (^{99}Tc , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), thallium (^{201}Ti), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd), molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F , ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pm , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re ,

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^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Rh , ^{97}Ru), a radio-opaque substance, or a material detectable by nuclear magnetic resonance, is introduced (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously or intraperitoneally) into the mammal to be examined for immune system disorder. It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$. The labeled albumin fusion protein will then preferentially accumulate at locations in the body (e.g., organs, cells, extracellular spaces or matrices) where one or more receptors, ligands or substrates (corresponding to that of the Therapeutic protein used to make the albumin fusion protein of the invention) are located. Alternatively, in the case where the albumin fusion protein comprises at least a fragment or variant of a Therapeutic antibody, the labeled albumin fusion protein will then preferentially accumulate at the locations in the body (e.g., organs, cells, extracellular spaces or matrices) where the polypeptides/epitopes corresponding to those bound by the Therapeutic antibody (used to make the albumin fusion protein of the invention) are located. *In vivo* tumor imaging is described in S.W. Burchiel et al., "Immunopharmacokinetics of Radiolabeled Antibodies and Their Fragments" (Chapter 13 in *Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer*, S.W. Burchiel and B. A. Rhodes, eds., Masson Publishing Inc. (1982)). The protocols described therein could easily be modified by one of skill in the art for use with the albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

Albumin fusion proteins of the invention can also be used to raise antibodies, which in turn may be used to measure protein expression of the Therapeutic protein, albumin protein, and/or the albumin fusion protein of the invention from a recombinant cell, as a way of assessing transformation of the host cell, or in a biological sample. Moreover, the albumin fusion proteins of the present invention can be used to test the biological activities described herein.

Transgenic Organisms

Transgenic organisms that express the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also included in the invention. Transgenic organisms are genetically modified organisms into which recombinant, exogenous or cloned genetic material has been transferred. Such genetic material is often referred to as a transgene. The nucleic acid sequence of the transgene may include one or more transcriptional regulatory sequences and other nucleic acid sequences such as introns, that may be necessary for optimal expression and secretion of the encoded

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protein. The transgene may be designed to direct the expression of the encoded protein in a manner that facilitates its recovery from the organism or from a product produced by the organism, *e.g.* from the milk, blood, urine, eggs, hair or seeds of the organism. The transgene may consist of nucleic acid sequences derived from the genome of the same species or of a different species than the species of the target animal. The transgene may be integrated either at a locus of a genome where that particular nucleic acid sequence is not otherwise normally found or at the normal locus for the transgene.

The term "germ cell line transgenic organism" refers to a transgenic organism in which the genetic alteration or genetic information was introduced into a germ line cell, thereby conferring the ability of the transgenic organism to transfer the genetic information to offspring. If such offspring in fact possess some or all of that alteration or genetic information, then they too are transgenic organisms. The alteration or genetic information may be foreign to the species of organism to which the recipient belongs, foreign only to the particular individual recipient, or may be genetic information already possessed by the recipient. In the last case, the altered or introduced gene may be expressed differently than the native gene.

A transgenic organism may be a transgenic human, animal or plant. Transgenics can be produced by a variety of different methods including transfection, electroporation, microinjection, gene targeting in embryonic stem cells and recombinant viral and retroviral infection (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,736,866; U.S. Patent No. 5,602,307; Mullins *et al.* (1993) Hypertension 22(4):630-633; Brenin *et al.* (1997) Surg. Oncol. 6(2):99-110; Tuan (ed.), *Recombinant Gene Expression Protocols*, Methods in Molecular Biology No. 62, Humana Press (1997)). The method of introduction of nucleic acid fragments into recombination competent mammalian cells can be by any method which favors co-transformation of multiple nucleic acid molecules. Detailed procedures for producing transgenic animals are readily available to one skilled in the art, including the disclosures in U.S. Patent No. 5,489,743 and U.S. Patent No. 5,602,307. Additional information is given in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 (pp. 151-162), which are incorporated by reference herein.

Gene Therapy

Constructs encoding albumin fusion proteins of the invention can be used as a part of a gene therapy protocol to deliver therapeutically effective doses of the albumin fusion protein. One approach for *in vivo* introduction of nucleic acid into a cell is by use of a viral vector

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containing nucleic acid, encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention. Infection of cells with a viral vector has the advantage that a large proportion of the targeted cells can receive the nucleic acid. Additionally, molecules encoded within the viral vector, *e.g.*, by a cDNA contained in the viral vector, are expressed efficiently in cells which have taken up viral vector nucleic acid. The extended plasma half-life of the described albumin fusion proteins may even compensate for a potentially low expression level.

Retrovirus vectors and adeno-associated virus vectors can be used as a recombinant gene delivery system for the transfer of exogenous nucleic acid molecules encoding albumin fusion proteins *in vivo*. These vectors provide efficient delivery of nucleic acids into cells, and the transferred nucleic acids are stably integrated into the chromosomal DNA of the host. Examples of such vectors, methods of using them, and their advantages, as well as non-viral delivery methods are described in detail in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 (pp. 151-153), which are incorporated by reference herein.

Gene delivery systems for a gene encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention can be introduced into a patient by any of a number of methods. For instance, a pharmaceutical preparation of the gene delivery system can be introduced systemically, *e.g.* by intravenous injection, and specific transduction of the protein in the target cells occurs predominantly from specificity of transfection provided by the gene delivery vehicle, cell-type or tissue-type expression due to the transcriptional regulatory sequences controlling expression of the receptor gene, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, initial delivery of the recombinant gene is more limited with introduction into the animal being quite localized. For example, the gene delivery vehicle can be introduced by catheter (see U.S. Patent 5,328,470) or by Stereotactic injection (*e.g.* Chen *et al.* (1994) *PNAS* 91: 3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy construct can consist essentially of the gene delivery system in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Where the albumin fusion protein can be produced intact from recombinant cells, *e.g.* retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can comprise one or more cells which produce the albumin fusion protein. Additional gene therapy methods are described in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and in WO 01/79480 (pp. 153-162), which are incorporated herein by reference.

Pharmaceutical or Therapeutic Compositions

The albumin fusion proteins of the invention or formulations thereof may be administered by any conventional method including parenteral (*e.g.* subcutaneous or

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intramuscular) injection or intravenous infusion. The treatment may consist of a single dose or a plurality of doses over a period of time. Furthermore, the dose, or plurality of doses, is administered less frequently than for the Therapeutic Protein which is not fused to albumin.

While it is possible for an albumin fusion protein of the invention to be administered alone, it is desirable to present it as a pharmaceutical formulation, together with one or more acceptable carriers. The carrier(s) must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the albumin fusion protein and not deleterious to the recipients thereof. Typically, the carriers will be water or saline which will be sterile and pyrogen free. Albumin fusion proteins of the invention are particularly well suited to formulation in aqueous carriers such as sterile pyrogen free water, saline or other isotonic solutions because of their extended shelf-life in solution. For instance, pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may be formulated well in advance in aqueous form, for instance, weeks or months or longer time periods before being dispensed.

Formulations containing the albumin fusion protein may be prepared taking into account the extended shelf-life of the albumin fusion protein in aqueous formulations. As discussed above, the shelf-life of many of these Therapeutic proteins are markedly increased or prolonged after fusion to HA.

In instances where aerosol administration is appropriate, the albumin fusion proteins of the invention can be formulated as aerosols using standard procedures. The term "aerosol" includes any gas-borne suspended phase of an albumin fusion protein of the instant invention which is capable of being inhaled into the bronchioles or nasal passages. Specifically, aerosol includes a gas-borne suspension of droplets of an albumin fusion protein of the instant invention, as may be produced in a metered dose inhaler or nebulizer, or in a mist sprayer. Aerosol also includes a dry powder composition of a compound of the instant invention suspended in air or other carrier gas, which may be delivered by insufflation from an inhaler device, for example.

The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Such methods include the step of bringing into association the albumin fusion protein with the carrier that constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes

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which render the formulation appropriate for the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampules, vials or syringes, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilised) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders. Dosage formulations may contain the Therapeutic protein portion at a lower molar concentration or lower dosage compared to the non-fused standard formulation for the Therapeutic protein given the extended serum half-life exhibited by many of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

As an example, when an albumin fusion protein of the invention comprises one or more of the Therapeutic protein regions, the dosage form can be calculated on the basis of the potency of the albumin fusion protein relative to the potency of the Therapeutic protein, while taking into account the prolonged serum half-life and shelf-life of the albumin fusion proteins compared to that of the native Therapeutic protein. For example, in an albumin fusion protein consisting of a full length HA fused to a full length Therapeutic protein, an equivalent dose in terms of units would represent a greater weight of agent but the dosage frequency can be reduced.

Formulations or compositions of the invention may be packaged together with, or included in a kit with, instructions or a package insert referring to the extended shelf-life of the albumin fusion protein component. For instance, such instructions or package inserts may address recommended storage conditions, such as time, temperature and light, taking into account the extended or prolonged shelf-life of the albumin fusion proteins of the invention. Such instructions or package inserts may also address the particular advantages of the albumin fusion proteins of the inventions, such as the ease of storage for formulations that may require use in the field, outside of controlled hospital, clinic or office conditions. As described above, formulations of the invention may be in aqueous form and may be stored under less than ideal circumstances without significant loss of therapeutic activity.

The invention also provides methods of treatment and/or prevention of diseases or disorders (such as, for example, any one or more of the diseases or disorders disclosed herein) by administration to a subject of an effective amount of an albumin fusion protein of the invention or a polynucleotide encoding an albumin fusion protein of the invention ("albumin fusion polynucleotide") in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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Effective dosages of the albumin fusion protein and/or polynucleotide of the invention to be administered may be determined through procedures well known to those in the art which address such parameters as biological half-life, bioavailability, and toxicity, including using data from routine *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies such as those described in the references in Table 4, using methods well known to those skilled in the art.

The albumin fusion protein and/or polynucleotide will be formulated and dosed in a fashion consistent with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient (especially the side effects of treatment with the albumin fusion protein and/or polynucleotide alone), the site of delivery, the method of administration, the scheduling of administration, and other factors known to practitioners. The "effective amount" for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations.

For example, determining an effective amount of substance to be delivered can depend upon a number of factors including, for example, the chemical structure and biological activity of the substance, the age and weight of the animal, the precise condition requiring treatment and its severity, and the route of administration. The frequency of treatments depends upon a number of factors, such as the amount of polynucleotide constructs administered per dose, as well as the health and history of the subject. The precise amount, number of doses, and timing of doses will be determined by the attending physician or veterinarian.

Albumin fusion proteins and polynucleotides of the present invention can be administered to any animal, preferably to mammals and birds. Preferred mammals include humans, dogs, cats, mice, rats, rabbits sheep, cattle, horses and pigs, with humans being particularly preferred.

As a general proposition, the albumin fusion protein of the invention will be dosed lower or administered less frequently than the unfused Therapeutic peptide. A therapeutically effective dose may refer to that amount of the compound sufficient to result in amelioration of symptoms, disease stabilization, a prolongation of survival in a patient, or improvement in the quality of life.

Albumin fusion proteins and/or polynucleotides can be administered orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, gels, drops or transdermal patch), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. "Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a non-toxic solid, semisolid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any. The term "parenteral" as used

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herein refers to modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

Albumin fusion proteins and/or polynucleotides of the invention are also suitably administered by sustained-release systems, such as those described in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 (pp. 129-130), which are incorporated by reference herein.

For parenteral administration, in one embodiment, the albumin fusion protein and/or polynucleotide is formulated generally by mixing it at the desired degree of purity, in a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, or emulsion), with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i.e., one that is non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and is compatible with other ingredients of the formulation. For example, the formulation optionally does not include oxidizing agents and other compounds that are known to be deleterious to the Therapeutic.

The albumin fusion proteins and/or polynucleotides of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents. Albumin fusion protein and/or polynucleotide agents that may be administered in combination with the albumin fusion proteins and/or polynucleotides of the invention, include but not limited to, chemotherapeutic agents, antibiotics, steroid and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories, conventional immunotherapeutic agents, and/or therapeutic treatments as described in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/355,547 and WO 01/79480 (pp. 132-151) which are incorporated by reference herein. Combinations may be administered either concomitantly, e.g., as an admixture, separately but simultaneously or concurrently; or sequentially. This includes presentations in which the combined agents are administered together as a therapeutic mixture, and also procedures in which the combined agents are administered separately but simultaneously, e.g., as through separate intravenous lines into the same individual. Administration "in combination" further includes the separate administration of one of the compounds or agents given first, followed by the second.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve its intended purpose.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins of the invention. Optionally associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the

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manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration.

With this general description of the invention, it is believed that one of ordinary skill in the art can, using the preceding description and the following illustrative examples, make and utilize the alterations detected in the present invention and practice the claimed methods. The following working examples therefore, specifically point out different embodiments of the present invention, and are not to be construed as limiting in any way the remainder of the disclosure.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Construction of N-terminal and C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG linker cloning vectors

The recombinant albumin expression vectors pDB2243 and pDB2244 have been described previously in patent application WO 00/44772. The recombinant albumin expression vectors pAYE645 and pAYE646 have been described previously in UK patent application 0217033.0. Plasmid pDB2243 was modified to introduce a DNA sequence encoding the 14 amino acid polypeptide linker N-GGSGGSGGSGGSGG-C ((GGS)₄GG, "N" and "C" denote the orientation of the polypeptide sequence) (SEQ ID NO:_____) at the C-terminal end of the albumin polypeptide in such a way to subsequently enable another polypeptide chain to be inserted C-terminal to the (GGS)₄GG linker to produce a C-terminal albumin fusion in the general configuration, albumin-(GGS)₄GG-polypeptide. Similarly, plasmid pAYE645 was modified to introduce a DNA sequence encoding the (GGS)₄GG polypeptide linker at the N-terminal end of the albumin polypeptide in such a way to subsequently enable another polypeptide chain to be inserted N-terminal to the (GGS)₄GG linker to produce an N-terminal albumin fusion in the general configuration of polypeptide-(GGS)₄GG-albumin.

Plasmid pDB2243, described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187 and in patent application WO 00/44772 which contained the yeast *PRB1* promoter and the yeast *ADH1* terminator providing appropriate transcription promoter and transcription terminator sequences. Plasmid pDB2243 was digested to completion with *Bam*HI, the recessed ends were blunt ended with T4 DNA polymerase and dNTPs, and finally religated to generate plasmid pDB2566.

A double stranded synthetic oligonucleotide linker *Bsu*36I/*Hind*III linker was synthesized by annealing the synthetic oligonucleotides JH033A and JH033B.

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JH033A

5'-TTAGGCTTAGGTGGTCTGGTGGTCCGGTGGTCTGGTGG
ATCCGGTGGTTAATA-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

JH033B

5'-AGCTTATTAACCACCGGATCCACCAGAACCAACCGGAACCA
CCAGAACCACCTAAGCC-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

The annealed *Bsu*36I/*Hind*III linker was ligated into *Hind*III/*Bsu*36I cut pDB2566 to generate plasmid pDB2575X which comprised an albumin coding region with a (GGS)₄GG peptide linker at its C-terminal end.

Plasmid pAYE645 that contained the yeast *PRB1* promoter and the yeast *ADH1* terminator providing appropriate transcription promoter and transcription terminator sequences is described in UK patent application 0217033.0. Plasmid pAYE645 was digested to completion with the restriction enzyme *Af*II and partially digested with the restriction enzyme *Hind*III and the DNA fragment comprising the 3' end of the yeast *PRB1* promoter and the rHA coding sequence was isolated. Plasmid pDB2241 described in patent application WO 00/44772 , was digested with *Af*II/*Hind*III and the DNA fragment comprising the 5' end of the yeast *PRB1* promoter and the yeast *ADH1* terminator was isolated. The *Af*II/*Hind*III DNA fragment from pAYE645 was then cloned into the *Af*II/*Hind*III pDB2241 vector DNA fragment to create the plasmid pDB2302. Plasmid pDB2302 was digested to completion with *Pac*I/*Xho*I and the 6.19kb fragment isolated, the recessed ends were blunt ended with T4 DNA polymerase and dNTPs, and religated to generate plasmid pDB2465. Plasmid pDB2465 was linearized with *Cla*I, the recessed ends were blunt ended with T4 DNA polymerase and dNTPs, and religated to generate plasmid pDB2533. Plasmid pDB2533 was linearized with *Bln*I, the recessed ends were blunt ended with T4 DNA polymerase and dNTPs, and religated to generate plasmid pDB2534. Plasmid pDB2534 was digested to completion with *Bmg*BI/*Bgl*II, the 6.96kb DNA fragment isolated and ligated to one of two double stranded oligonucleotide linkers, VC053/VC054 and VC057/VC058 to create plasmid pDB2540, or VC055/VC056 and VC057/VC058 to create plasmid pDB2541.

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VC053

5'-GATCTTGGATAAGAGAGACGCTCACAGTCGAAGTCGCTCACCGGT-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

VC054

5'-pCCTTGAACCGGTGAGCGACTTCGGACTTGTGAGCGTCTCTTATCCAAA-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

VC055

5'-GATCTTGGATAAGAGAGACGCTCACAGTCGAAGTCGCTCATCGAT-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

VC056

5'-pCCTTGAATCGATGAGCGACTTCGGACTTGTGAGCGTCTCTTATCCAAA-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

VC057

5'-pTCAAGGACCTAGGTGAGGAAAATTCAAGGCTTGGTCTTGATCGCTTCG
CTCAATACTTGCAACAATGTCCATTGAAGATCAC-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

VC058

5'-GTGATCTTCGAATGGACATTGTTGCAAGTATTGAGCGAAAGCGATCAAGACC
AAAGCCTTGAAGTTTCCCTCACCTAGGT-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

A double stranded synthetic oligonucleotide linker BglII/AgeI linker was synthesized by annealing the synthetic oligonucleotides JH035A and JH035B.

JH035A

5'-GATCTTGGATAAGAGAGGTGGATCCGGTGGTCCGGTGGTCTGGTGGTCCG

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GTGGTGACGCTACAAGTCCGAAGTCGCTCA-3''

(SEQ ID NO:____)

JH035B

5'-

CCGGTGAGCGACTTCGGACTTGTGAGCGTCACCACCGAACCAACCAGAACCAACC
GGAACCACCGGATCCACCTCTCTTATCCAAA-3'

(SEQ ID NO:____)

The annealed *Bg*II/*Age*I linker was ligated into *Bg*II/*Age*I cut pDB2540 to generate plasmid pDB2573X, which comprised an albumin coding region with a (GGS)₄GG peptide linker at its N-terminal end.

Example 2: Equilibrium Inhibition Constant for Unfused DPI-14

The amino acid sequence of DPI-14 is

EAVREVCSEQAETGPCIAFFPRWYFDVTEGKCAPFFYGGCGGNRNNFDTEEYCMAVCGSA

(SEQ ID NO:____). A DNA sequence was derived from this polypeptide sequence by the process of back-translation. The DPI-14 was expressed in *Pichia* and extracted from the fermentation broth supernatant using ion-exchange chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, and ultrafiltration. The equilibrium inhibition constant (K_i) for DPI-14 inhibition of human neutrophil elastase (HNE) was determined to be 15 ± 2 pM, for $[HNE] = 57 \pm 7$ pM. The K_i measurement was performed using the methods set forth in Example 15.

Example 3: A Construction of N-terminal and C-terminal albumin-DPI-14 fusions

The DNA sequences were provided at the 5' or 3' end to encode bridging sequences between the DPI-14 coding region, the albumin coding region or the leader sequence as appropriate for N-terminal DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-albumin or C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DPI-14 fusions. An N-terminal *Bg*II-*Bam*HI DPI-14 cDNA (Table 5) and a C-terminal *Bam*HI-*Hind*III DPI-14 cDNA (Table 6) were constructed from overlapping oligonucleotides.

Example 4: Construction of N-terminal DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-albumin expression plasmids

Plasmid pDB2573X was digested to completion with *Bg*II and *Bam*HI, the 6.21kb DNA fragment was isolated and treated with calf intestinal phosphatase and then ligated with the 0.2kb *Bg*II/*Bam*HI N terminal DPI-14 cDNA to create pDB2666. The DNA and amino

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acid sequence of the N-terminal DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion are shown in Table 7 and Table 8, respectively. Appropriate yeast vector sequences were provide by a “disintegration” plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *NotI* N-terminal DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-rHA expression cassette was isolated from pDB2666, purified and ligated into *NotI* digested pSAC35 which had been treated with calf intestinal phosphatase, creating two plasmids; the first (pDB2679) contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the same expression orientation as *LEU2*, while the second (pDB2680) contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the opposite orientation to *LEU2*. Both pDB2679 and pDB2680 are good producers of the desired fusion protein.

Example 5: Construction of C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DPI-14 expression plasmid

Plasmid pDB2575X was partially digested with *HindIII* and then digested to completion with *BamHI*. The desired 6.55kb DNA fragment was isolated and ligated with the 0.2kb *BamHI/HindIII* C terminal DPI-14 cDNA to create pDB2648. The DNA and amino acid sequence of the C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DPI-14 fusion are shown in Table 9 and Table 10, respectively. Appropriate yeast vector sequences were provide by a “disintegration” plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *NotI* C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DPI-14 expression cassette was isolated from pDB2648, purified and ligated into *NotI* digested pSAC35 which had been treated with calf intestinal phosphatase, creating pDB2651 contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the same expression orientation as *LEU2*.

**Example 6: Construction of C-terminal
albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-1000 expression plasmid**

Plasmid pDB2575X was partially digested with *HindIII* and then digested to completion with *BamHI*. The desired 6.55kb DNA fragment was isolated and ligated with the 0.2kb *BamHI/HindIII* C-terminal DX-1000 cDNA as shown in Table 11 to create pDB2648X-1000. Appropriate yeast vector sequences were provide by a “disintegration” plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *NotI* C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX1000 expression cassette was isolated from pDB2648X-1000, purified and ligated into *NotI* digested pSAC35 which had been treated with calf intestinal phosphatase, creating pDB2651X-1000 contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the same expression orientation as *LEU2*.

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Example 7: Construction of N-terminal and C-terminal albumin-DX-890 fusions

Generation of the basic clone

The amino acid sequence of DX-890 is

EACNLPIVRGPCI~~AFFPRWAFDAVKGKCVLFPYGGCQGNGNKFYSEKECREYCGVP~~
(SEQ ID NO:____). A DNA sequence was derived from this polypeptide sequence by the process of back-translation. The DNA sequences were provided at the 5' or 3' end to encode bridging sequences between the DX-890 coding region, the albumin coding region or the leader sequence as appropriate for N-terminal DX-890-(GGS)₄GG-albumin or C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 fusions. An N-terminal *Bgl*II-*Bam*HI DX-890 cDNA (Table 12) and a C-terminal *Bam*HI-*Hind*III DX-890 cDNA (Table 13) were constructed from overlapping oligonucleotides.

Example 8: Construction of N-terminal DX-890-(GGS)₄GG-albumin expression plasmids

Plasmid pDB2573X was digested to completion with *Bgl*II and *Bam*HI, the 6.21kb DNA fragment was isolated and treated with calf intestinal phosphatase and then ligated with the 0.2kb *Bgl*II/*Bam*HI N terminal DX-890 cDNA to create pDB2683. The DNA and amino acid sequence of the N-terminal DX-890-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion are shown in Table 14 and Table 15, respectively. Appropriate yeast vector sequences were provide by a "disintegration" plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *Not*I N-terminal DX-890-(GGS)₄GG-rHA expression cassette was isolated from pDB2683, purified and ligated into *Not*I digested pSAC35 which had been treated with calf intestinal phosphatase creating pDB2684 contained the *Not*I expression cassette in the opposite orientation to *LEU2*.

Example 9: Construction of C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 expression plasmid

Plasmid pDB2575X was partially digested with *Hind*III and then digested to completion with *Bam*HI. The desired 6.55kb DNA fragment was isolated and ligated with the 0.2kb *Bam*HI/*Hind*III C terminal DX-890 cDNA to create pDB2649. The DNA and amino acid sequence of the C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 fusion are shown in Table 16 and Table 17, respectively. Appropriate yeast vector sequences were provide by a "disintegration" plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *Not*I C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 expression cassette was isolated from pDB2649, purified and ligated into

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NotI digested pSAC35 which had been treated with calf intestinal phosphatase, creating two plasmids; the first pDB2652 contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the same expression orientation as *LEU2*, while the second pDB2653 contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the opposite orientation to *LEU2*.

Example 10: Fermentation to Produce a Fusion Protein

The DX-890-HSA fusion protein was expressed in fermentation culture as described in WO 00/44772. The DX-890-HSA fusion protein was purified from fermentation culture supernatant using the standard HA purification SP-FF (Pharmacia) conditions as described in WO 00/44772, except that an extra 200mM NaCl was required in the elution buffer.

Example 11: Yeast transformation and culturing conditions

Yeast strains disclosed in WO 95/23857, WO 95/33833 and WO 94/04687 were transformed to leucine prototrophy as described in Sleep D., *et al.* (2001) Yeast 18, 403-421. The transformants were patched out onto Buffered Minimal Medium (BMM, described by Kerry-Williams, S.M. *et al.* (1998) Yeast 14, 161-169) and incubated at 30 °C until grown sufficiently for further analysis.

Example 12: K_i Measurement of DX-890 Samples

Equilibrium inhibition constants (K_i) for DX-890 or DX-890-HSA inhibition of hNE were determined according to the tight-binding inhibition model with formation of a reversible complex (1:1 stoichiometry). Inhibition of hNE was determined at 30 °C in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, and 0.1% Triton X-100. All reactions (total volume = 200 μL) were carried out in microtiter plates (Costar #3789). hNE was incubated with varying concentrations of added inhibitor for 24 hours. Residual enzymatic activities were determined from the relative rates of substrate hydrolysis. The hydrolysis reaction was initiated by addition of N-methoxysuccinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Val-7-amino-methylcoumarin as substrate. Enzymatic cleavage of this substrate releases the methylcoumarin moiety with concomitant increase the sample fluorescence. The rate of substrate hydrolysis was monitored at an excitation of 360 nm and an emission of 460 nm. Plots of the percent remaining activity versus inhibitor concentration were fit by nonlinear regression analysis to Equation 1 to determine equilibrium dissociation constants.

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$$\%A = 100 - \left(\frac{(I + E + K_i) - \sqrt{(I + E + K_i)^2 - 4 \cdot E \cdot I}}{2 \cdot E} \right) \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

Where:

%A = percent activity

I = DX-890

E = HNE concentration

K_i = equilibrium inhibition constant

The K_i of native DX-890 was measured at the same time as a positive control. The K_i's of DX-890 and DX-890-HSA fusion for human neutrophil elastase (HNE) were similar to each other (Figure 1). Similar results were seen with the DX-890-HSA fusion in supernatant from a shake flask yeast culture or from a fermentor. Both supernatants were supplied by Aventis to Dyax. This result indicates that fusion to HSA does not affect the potency of DX-890 as an inhibitor of HNE.

Example 13: Fusions of DX-88 to N terminus of HSA

DX-88 is a Kunitz domain derived from the first Kunitz domain of human LACI which inhibits human plasma kallikrein with K_i ~ 40 pM. The serum half-time of DX-88 is not more than 1 hour. DX-88 is currently being tested in the clinic for treatment of hereditary angioedema (HAE). Initial data suggest that DX-88 is safe and effective. HAE is a condition in which attacks recur episodically and having a long-acting form would allow prophylactic treatment instead of reactive treatment.

A DNA sequence is available for DX-88, prepared for fusion to the N terminus of HA. The DNA sequences are provided at the 5' or 3' end to encode bridging sequences between the DX-88 coding region, the albumin coding region or the leader sequence as appropriate for N-terminal DX-88-(GGS)₄GG-albumin (Table 18).

Plasmid pDB2573X is digested to completion with *Bg*/II and *Bam*HI, the 6.21kb DNA fragment is isolated and treated with calf intestinal phosphatase and then ligated with the 0.2kb *Bg*/II/*Bam*HI N terminal DX-88 cDNA to create pDB2666-88. The DNA and amino acid sequence of the N-terminal DX-88-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion are shown in Table 19 and Table 20, respectively. Appropriate yeast vector sequences are provided by a "disintegration" plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., *et al.* (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *Not*I N-terminal DX-88-(GGS)₄GG-rHA expression

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cassette is isolated from pDB2666-88, purified and ligated into *NotI* digested pSAC35 which had been treated with calf intestinal phosphatase, creating two plasmids; the first pDB2679-88 contains the *NotI* expression cassette in the same expression orientation as *LEU2*, while the second pDB2680-88 contains the *NotI* expression cassette in the opposite orientation to *LEU2*.

Example 14: Construction of C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-88 expression plasmid

As in Example 5, Plasmid pDB2575X is partially digested with *Hind*III and then digested to completion with *Bam*HI. The desired 6.55kb DNA fragment is isolated and ligated with the 0.2kb *Bam*HI/*Hind*III C terminal DX-88 cDNA (Table 21) to create pDB2648-88. The DNA and amino acid sequence of the C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-88 fusion are shown in Table 22 and Table 23, respectively. Appropriate yeast vector sequences are provided by a “disintegration” plasmid pSAC35 generally disclosed in EP-A-286 424 and described by Sleep, D., et al. (1991) Bio/Technology 9, 183-187. The *NotI* C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-88 expression cassette is isolated from pDB2648-88, purified and ligated into *NotI* digested pSAC35 which is treated with calf intestinal phosphatase, creating pDB2651-88 contained the *NotI* expression cassette in the same expression orientation as *LEU2*.

Example 15: Pharmacokinetic Study in Mice

The DX-890-HSA fusion protein was expressed in fermentation culture as described in WO 00/44772. The DX-890-HSA fusion protein was purified from fermentation culture supernatant using the standard HA purification SP-FF (Pharmacia) conditions as described in WO 00/44772, except that an extra 200mM NaCl was required in the elution buffer.

About 10 mg of rHA-DX-890 fusion was purified from the diafiltration retentate by SEC-HPLC and characterized by SCS-PAGE and RP-HPLC methods to be about 92% monomeric form. This material was used for subsequent ¹²⁵I radiolabeling and *in-vivo* plasma clearance studies.

For studies using mice, animals were injected in the tail vein and 4 animals were sacrificed at approximately 0, 7, 15, 30 and 90 minutes, 4h, 8h, 16h, 24h after injection, less 4 time points for the native DX-890 because of its likely short half life. Time of injection and time of sampling were recorded. At sacrifice, samples of ~0.5 ml were collected into anticoagulant (0.02 ml EDTA). Cells were spun down and separated from plasma. Plasma was divided into two aliquots, one frozen and one stored at 4 °C for immediate analysis. Analysis included gamma counting of all samples. In addition, analysis was performed for

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two plasma samples ($N=2$) at each time point, i.e., 0, and 30 minutes, for ^{125}I -DX-890, and 0, 30 minutes, and 24 h for the ^{125}I -DX-890-HSA fusion. A SEC -HPLC Superose-12 column with an in-line radiation detector was used to analyze plasma fractions.

The results show that fusing DX-890 to HSA dramatically improves its beta (elimination) half life by ~5X (Figure 2). In addition, it appears that the DX-890-HSA-fusion is more stable in mouse plasma than DX-890 (Figures 3 and 4).

Example 16: Pharmacokinetic Study in Rabbits

Pharmacokinetic properties of DX-890 and DX-890-HSA were measured by iodinating the proteins and measuring clearance of the radiolabel from circulation in rabbits. The two DX-890 preparations were iodinated with iodine-125 using the iodogen method. After radiolabeling, the two labeled protein preparations were purified from unbound label by size exclusion chromatography (SEC). Fractions from the SEC column having the highest radioactivity were pooled. The purified, radiolabeled preparations were characterized for specific activity by scintillation counting and for purity by SEC using a Superose-12 column equipped with an in-line radiation detector.

New Zealand White rabbits (*ca.* 2.5 Kg) were used for clearance measurements, with one animal each used for of the two labeled protein preparations. The radiolabeled preparation was injected into the animal via an ear vein. One blood sample was collected per animal per time point with early time points at approximately 0, 7, 15, 30, and 90 minutes and later time points at 4, 8, 16, 24, 48, 72, 96, 144, 168, and 192 hours. Samples (about 0.5 ml) were collected into anticoagulant (EDTA) tubes. Cells were separated from the plasma/serum fraction by centrifugation. The plasma fraction was divided into two aliquots. One plasma aliquot was stored at -70°C and the other aliquot was kept at 4°C for immediate analyses. Sample analyses included radiation counting for clearance rate determinations and SEC chromatography for *in vivo* stability. The results of the rabbit clearance study are summarized in Figures 5 and 6 and in Table 24.

The HSA-DX-890 fusion protein shows substantial improvements in *in vivo* circulation properties relative to those of the unmodified DX-890. Plasma clearance rates are greatly reduced for the fusion protein so that after a single day relative circulating levels of radiolabel are more than 100-fold higher for the HSA-DX-890 fusion than for the unmodified protein (Figure 5). A simple bi-exponential fit to the data shows large increases in both the alpha and beta portions of the clearance curve (Table 24). In particular, the value for $T_{1/2\beta}$ is increased more than 20-fold, from about 165 min (2.75 hrs) for the unmodified protein to

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about 3500 min (~ 60 hrs, ~ 2.5 days) for the HSA-DX-890 fusion. In addition, the fraction of the total material involved in the slow clearance portion of the curve nearly doubles for the fusion protein relative to unmodified DX-890 (Table 24).

Table 24

Clearance Times in Rabbits

Compound	Dose		Clearance Times (min)			
	μgm	μCi	$T_{1/2\alpha}$	% α	$T_{1/2\beta}$	% β
DX-890	50	83	0.4	75	165	25
HSA-DX-890	151	105	270	60	3500	40

Finally, *in vivo* stability appears to be improved for the fusion protein relative to unmodified DX-890 (Figure 6). SEC analysis of plasma from the rabbit injected with ^{125}I -DX-890 (Figure 6, Part A) shows a relatively rapid association of label with higher molecular weight plasma components (earlier eluting peaks). Further, the relative proportion of the total residual circulating label associated with the high molecular weight material increases as time post-injection increases (compare 30 min and 4 hour elution profiles). In contrast, SEC analyses of plasma samples from the rabbit injected with ^{125}I -HSA-DX-890 (Figure 6, Part B) shows that almost all of the circulating label is associated with the HSA-DX-890 peak seen in the injectate and that the label remains stably associated with this peak for at least 72 hours.

Example 17: A Vector for Making a Doubly Fused HSA

The vector pDB2300X1 is a modification of pDB2575X in which there is a *Bgl*II/*Bam*HI cassette near the 5' terminus of the rHA gene and a *Bsp*EI/*Kpn*I cassette near the 3' terminus. The *Not*I cassette that comprises this gene is shown in Table 25 showing the DNA, encoded AA sequence and useful restriction sites. In each line in Table 25, everything after an exclamation point is commentary, the DNA sequence is numbered and spaced to allow understand the design.

Example 18: Adding a first instance of DX890 to pDB2300X1

The DNA shown in Table 12 is introduced into pDB2300X1 that has been cut with *Bgl*II and *Bam*HI to make the new vector pDB2300X2. The DNA, encoded AA sequence and useful restriction sites of the *Not*I cassette of pDB2300X2 are shown in Table 26.

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Example 19: Adding a second instance of DX890 to pDB2300X2

The DNA shown in Table 27 is introduced into pDB2300X2 that has been cut with *Bsp*EI and *Kpn*I to make the new vector pDB2300X3. Although this DNA encodes the same AA sequence as does the DNA of Table 12, many codons have been changed to reduce the likelihood of recombination between the two DX890-encoding regions. The DNA, encoded AA sequence and useful restriction sites of this construct are shown in Table 28. The encoded AA sequence is shown in Table 29. This protein is expressed in the same manner as the other constructions of the present invention. The protein of Table 103, "Dx890-HA-Dx890", will have ~ 16% the HNE-neutralizing activity of DX890 but a much long serum life time. Thus area-under-the-curve for inhibition of HNE will be much higher than for naked DX890.

Example 20: DX1000::(GGS)4GG::HSA

The DNA shown in Table 30 is introduced into pDB2573X which has been cut with *Bgl*II and *Bam*HI to create pDX1000. The AA sequence of the encoded protein is shown in Table 31. Expression of this protein is essentially the same as for other HA fusions of the present invention.

Example 21: DX-88::(GGS)4GG::HSA::(GGS)4GG::DX-88

In a manner similar to the construction of a gene encoding DX-890-HSA-DX-890, the DNA of Table 18 is inserted into pDB2300X1 that has been cut with *Bgl*III and *Bam*HI to make the new vector pDB2300X88a. The DNA shown in Table 32 is introduced into pDB2300X88a as a *Bsp*EI/*Kpn*I fragment to create pDB2300X88b which contains two instances of DNA that encodes DX-88. The DNA in Table 32 is substantially different from the DNA in Table 18 so that recombination is unlikely.

Example 22: Multiple Albumin Fusions

The N-terminal fusion expression plasmid, pDB2540, as described herein, can be modified to introduce a unique *Bsu*36I at the C-terminal end; the new plasmid is named pDB2301X. The DNA sequence of the *Not*I expression cassette from pDB2301X is as follows:

pDB2540+*Bsu*36I

```

      NotI
 1  GCGGCCGCcc gtaatgcggc atcggtgaaag cgaaaaaaaaa actaacacgtt gataaggacag
 61  atagacagat agatggac gagaacacagg gggggagaaaa agggggaaaag agaaggaaag

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      Nari
121  aaagactcat ctatcgaga taagacaatc aaccctcatG GCGCCtccaa ccaccatccg

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181 cactaggac caagcgctcg caccgttagc aacgcttgac tcacaaacca actgccggct
 241 gaaagagctt gtgcataatggg agtgccatt caaaggagcc gaatacgctt gctgccttt
 301 taagaggctt ttgtacact gcattgcacc cgacaaatca gccactaact acgagggtcac
 361 ggacacatat accaatagtt aaaaattaca tatactctat atagcacagt agtgtataa
 421 ataaaaattt ttgccaagac ttgtttaaac tgaccccgac agatcaggc tgcgttact
 481 atgcacttat gcccgggtc cccggaggag aaaaacgag ggctggaaa tgcgttgg
 541 cttaaacgc tccgggttag cagatgtagca gggcttcgg ctggaaat ttaggtgact
 601 tggtaaaaaa gcaaaattt ggctcgtaa tgccactgca gtggcttatac acggcaggac
 661 tgcgggagtg gcggggcaa acacacccgc gataaagagc gcgtgataataaaaaggggg
 721 ccaatgttac gtccccttat attggagttc ttccatataca aacttaagag tccaatttagc

HindIII

781 ttcatcgcca ataaaaaaac AAGCTTaaacc taattctaacc aagcaaagat gaagtgggtt
 >.....>

BglII

841 ttcatcgctt ccattttgtt ctgttctcc tctgttact ctAGATCTtt ggataagaga
 >.....Fusion Leader.....>

AgeI

901 gacgctcaca agtccgaagt cgctcACCGG Ttcaaggacc taggtgagga aaacttcaag
 >>.....rHA synth. gene ..Continues to base 2655.....>
 961 gctttggctt tgatcgctt cgctcaatac ttgcaacaat gtccattcga agatcacgtc
 1021 aagttggtca acgaaggttac cgaattcgct aagacttggt ttgctgacga atctgctgaa
 1081 aactgtgaca agtccttgca caccttggttt ggtgataagt tgcgttactgt tgctaccc
 1141 agagaaacct acggtaaat ggctgactgt tgcgttactgt aagaaccaga aagaaacgaa
 1201 tgcgttccgc aacacaagga cgacaacccaa aacttgccaa gattggtag accagaagtt
 1261 gacgtcatgt gtactgttt ccacgacaac gaagaaacct tcttgaagaa gtacttgac
 1321 gaaattgcta gaagacaccc atacttctac gtcacccaaat tgcgttccgc tgcttgc
 1381 tacaaggctg ctgcgttccgc atgttgcata gtcgttactgtt ggctgttccgc
 1441 aagttggatg aattgagaga cgaaggtaag gtcgttccgc ctaagcaag attgaagtgt
 1501 gcttccttgc aaaagttccg tggaaagagct ttcaaggccctt gggctgtcgc tagattgtct
 1561 caaagattcc caaaggctga attcgctgaa gtttcaagt tgcgttactgtt ctttgc
 1621 gttcacactg aatgttgcata cggtgacttg ttgaaatgtt ctgttactgtt agctgacttg
 1681 gcttaagtaca tctgtgaaaa ccaagactct atctcttccaa gtttgcata gtttgc
 1741 aagccattgt tggaaaagtc tcactgttatt gtcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgc
 1801 gacttgcattt ctgttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 1861 gaagcttccaa acgttccctt gggatgtt ttgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata
 1921 tactccgtt tgcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 1981 tgcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 2041 gtcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 2101 tacaaggccaa aaaaacgtttt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 2161 ccaactttgg tgcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 2221 ccagaagacta agagaatgcc atgttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 2281 tgcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata
 2341 ttgtttaaca gaagaccatgtt tgcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata

EcoRV

2401 gaattcaacg ctgaaacttt cacccctccac gctGATATCt gtacccgttgc cgaaaaggaa
 2461 agacaaatata agaagcaac tgctttgggtt gaattggtca agcacaagcc aaaggctact
 2521 aaggaacaat tgaaggctgt catggatgtat ttcgttgcata tcgttgcata gtttgcata
 2581 gtcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata

Bsu36I

HindIII

2641 gctgCCTTAG GcttataatA AGCTTaaattc ttatgatttta tgatTTTtat tattaaataa
 >.....>
 2701 gtttataaaaaa aaataagtgtt atacaatattt taaagtgtact cttttttttt aaaaacgaaaa
 2761 ttcttattct tgcgttactc ttccgttgcata gtcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata

SphI

2821 gtcgttactgtt gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata gtttgcata

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```

2881 catttcaccc aattgttagat atgcttaactc cagcaatgag ttgatgaatc tcggtgtgta
                                                 NotI
2941 ttttatgtcc tcagaggaca acacctgttg taatcggttct tccacacacgga tcGCGGGCCGC

```

DNA encoding polypeptides can be inserted in between the *Bgl*II and *Age*I sites to express an N-terminal albumin fusion, or between the *Bsu*36I and *Hind*III (not unique and so will require a partial *Hind*III digest) sites to express an C-terminal albumin fusion, or between both pairs of sites to make a co-N- and C-terminal albumin fusion.

Polypeptide spacers can be optionally incorporated. The DNA sequence of the *Not*I expression cassette from the modified pDB2540 is expected to be as follows:

pDB2540+2xGSlinkers

```

          NotI
1  GCGGCCGCcc gtaatgcggt atcgtgaaag cgaaaaaaaaa actaacagta gataagacag
61  atagacagat agagatggac gagaaacagg gggggagaaaa agggggaaaag agaaggaaag

          NarI
121  aaagactcat ctatcgacca taagacaatc aaccctcatG GCGCCtccaa ccaccatccg
181  cactaggac caagcgctcg caccgttagc aacgcttgc tcacaaacca actgcccggct
241  gaaagagctt gtgcaatggg agtgcatttcaaaggagcc gaatacgtct gctcgccctt
301  taagaggctt tttgaacact gcattgcacc cgacaaatca gccactaact acgaggtcac
361  ggacacatat accaatacgat taaaattaca tataactctat atagcacatgt agtgcataaa
421  ataaaaaaatt ttgccaagac ttttttaaac tgccacccgac agatcaggtc tgcctact
481  atgcacttat gccccgggtc cccgggaggag aaaaaacggag ggctggggaaa tgcgtgggg
541  ctttaaacgc tccgggttag cagagtaca gggcttccg ctttggaaat ttaggtgact
601  tggggaaaaa gcaaaatgg ggctcagtaa tgccactgca gtggcttatac acgccaggac
661  tgcgggagtg gcggggggcaa acacacccgc gataaagagc gcgtatgataaaaagggggg
721  ccaatgttac gtcccggttat attggagttc ttccatataca aacttaagag tccaaatttgc

          HindIII
781  ttcatcgcca ataaaaaaac AAGCTTaaacc taattctaacc aagcaaaatgggtt
                                                 >>.....>

          BglII
841  ttcatcgctc ccattttgtt ctgttctcc tctgcttact ctAGATCTtt ggataagaga
>.....Fusion Leader.....>>

          BamHI
901  ggtGGATCCg gtgggtccgg tgggtctgtt gggtccgggtg gtgacgctca caagtccgaa
>.....GS linker.....>|>>....rHA.....>

          AgeI
961  gtcgctcACC GGTTcaagga cctagggtgag gaaaacttca aggctttgggt cttgatcgct
>.....rHA synth. gene continues to base 2739.....>

1021 ttccatcgcaat acttgcaaca atgtccattc gaagatcagc tcaagttgggt caacgaagtt
1081 accgaattcg ctaagacttg tgggtctgtt gggtccgggtg gtgacgctca caagtccgaa
1141 cacaccttgc tcgggtgatcc gttgtgtact gttgttactt tgagagaaaac ctacgggtgaa
1201 atggctgact gttgtgttcc gcaagaacca gaaagaaaacg aatgtttttt gcaacacaag
1261 gacgacaacc caaacttgcc aagattgggtt agaccagaag ttgacgtcat gtgtactgtt
1321 ttccacgaca acgaagaaac cttcttgcag aagtacttgc acgaaattgc tagaagacac
1381 ccatacttct acgctccaga attgttgc ttcgctaa gatacaaggc tgctttcacc

```

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```

1441  gaatgttgc aagctgctga taaggctgct tgggtttgc caaagttgga tgaattgaga
1501  gacgaaggtt aggcttcctc cgctaagcaa agatggaaat gtgcttcctt gcaaaaggcc
1561  ggtgaaagag ctttcaaggc ttgggctgtc gctagattgt ctcaaagatt cccaaaggct
1621  gaattcgctg aagttctaa gtgggttact gacttgacta aggttcacac tgaatgttgc
1681  cacggtgact tgggttgc tggctgtc agagctgact tggctaaatgta catctgtgaa
1741  aaccaagact ctatcttc caagttgaag gaatgttgc aaaagccatt gttggaaaag
1801  tctcaactgtt ttgctgaagt tgaaaacgt gaaatgccag ctgacttgcc atctttggct
1861  gctgacttcg ttgaatctaa ggacgtttgt aagaactacg ctgaagctaa ggacgttcc
1921  ttgggttatgt tcttgcgtca atacgttaga agacacccag actactccgt tgcgttgc
1981  ttgagattgg ctaagaccta cggaaactacc ttggaaaatgt gttgtgc tgcgtaccca
2041  cacgaatgtt acgctaaggt ttcgtatgaa ttcaagccat ttggctgaaga accacaaaac
2101  ttgatcaagc aaaactgtga attgttgcgtca caattgggtg aatacaagtt ccaaaacgct
2161  ttgttggta gatacactaa gaaggcccga caagtctcca ccccaacttt ggttgaagtc
2221  tctagaaact tgggttaaggt cggttctaaat ttgttgcgtca acccagaagc taagagaatg
2281  ccatgtgctg aagattactt gtcgtcggtt ttgaaccaat ttgtgtttt gcacgaaaag
2341  accccagtct ctgatagatgtt caccaagtgt tgcgttgcgtt ctttggtaa cagaagacca
2401  tgggttgcgtt ctggtaatgtt cgacgaaact tacgttccaa aggaattcaa cgctgaaact

```

EcoRV

```

2461  ttcaccttcc acgctGATAT Cttgtaccttg tccggaaaagg aaagacaaat taagaagcaa
2521  actgctttgg ttgaatttgtt caagcacaag ccaaggctt ctaaggaca attgaaggct
2581  gtcattggatg atttcgtcgc ttgttgcgtt aagtgttgcgtt aggctgtatgc taaggaaact

```

Bsu36I

```

2641  tgggttgcgtt aagaaggtaa gaagttggc gctgttccc aagctgCCTT AGGcttaggt
>.....rHA synth. gene .....>|>>

```

BspEI KpnI HindIII

```

2701  gggttctgggtt gttCCGGAGG ttctgggtGGT ACCgggtggtt aatAAGCTTa attcttatga
>.....GS linker.....>>

```

```

2761  tttatgattt ttattattaa ataagttata aaaaaaataa gtgtatacaa attttaaatgt
2821  gactctttagg ttttaaaacg aaaattctta ttcttgatgtt actctttcctt gtaggtcagg

```

SphI

```

2881  ttgtttctc aggtatagca tgggtcgctt cttattgacc acacctctac cgGCATGCcg
2941  agcaaatgcc tcggaaatcgcc tccccatttc acccaattgtt agatatgcta actccagcaa
3001  tgagttgtt aatctcggtt tttttttttt gtcctcagag gacaacacctt gttgtatcg

```

NotI

```

3061  ttcttccaca cggatcGCGG CCGC

```

DNA encoding polypeptides can be inserted in between the *Bgl*II and *Bam*HI sites to express an N-terminal albumin fusion, or between the unique BspEI and KpnI sites to express an C-terminal albumin fusion, or between both pairs of sites to make a co-N- and C-terminal albumin fusion. This is exemplified most simply by using the *Bgl*II-*Bam*HI DPI-14 cDNA and the *Bam*HI-*Hind*III DX-890 cDNA as described herein. By ligating these cDNAs into the appropriate site, a *DPI-14-(GGS)4GG-rHA-(GGS)4GG-DX-890*. fusion with the following DNA sequence would be constructed.

NotI

```

1 GCGGCCGCcc gtaatgcggatcgtgaaag cgaaaaaaaaa actaacatgtt gataagacag
61 atagacatgtt agagatggac gagaaacagg gggggagaaa aggggaaaag agaaggaaaag

```

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NarI

121 aaagactcat ctatcgca gtaaacaatc aaccctcatG GCGCCtccaa ccaccatccg
 181 cactaggac caagcgctcg caccgttagc aacgcgttgc tcacaaacca actgcggct
 241 gaaagagctt gtgcaatggg agtgccaatt caaaggagcc gaatacgtct gctcgccctt
 301 taagaggctt tttgaacact gcattgcacc cgacaaaatca gccactaact acgagggtcac
 361 ggacacatata accaatagtt aaaaattaca tatactctat atagcacagt agtgtgataa
 421 ataaaaaattt ttgccaagac ttttttaaac tgccacccgac agatcagtc tggccctact
 481 atgcacttat gcccgggtc cccggaggag aaaaaacgag ggctggaaa tggccgtgga
 541 ctttaaacgc tccgggttag cagagtagca gggcttcgg ctttggaaat ttaggtgact
 601 tggtaaaaaa gcaaaaatttgc ggcctcgtaa tgccactgca gtggcttatac acgccaggac
 661 tggggagtg gccccggcaaa acacacccgc gataaaagagc gcgatgaata taaaaggggg
 721 ccaatgttac gtcccggttat attggagttc ttccatataca aacttaagag tccaatttgc

HindIII

781 ttcatcgcca ataaaaaaac AAGCTTaaacc taattctaac aagcaaagat gaagtgggtt
 >.....>

BglII

841 ttcatcgctt ccattttgtt cttgttctcc tctgcttact ctAGATCTtt ggataagaga
 >.....Fusion Leader.....>>
 901 gaagctgtta gagaagtttgc ttctgaacaa gctgaaactg gtccatgtat tgcttcttc
 >.....DPI-14 up to base 1080.....>
 961 ccaagatggt acttcgatgt tactgaaggt aagtgcgcgc cattttctta cggtggttgt
 1021 ggtggtaaca gaaacaactt cgatactgta gaatactgta tggctgttg tggctctgct
 >.....DPI-14.....>>

BamHI

1081 ggtGGATCCg gtggttccgg tggttctggg ggttccggtg gtgacgctca caagtccgaa
 >.....GS linker.....>|>...rHA synth gene.>

AgeI

1141 gtcgctcACC GGTtcaagga cctaggttag gaaaacttca aggcttttgtt cttgatcgct
 >.....rHA synth. gene continues to base 2877.....>
 1201 ttgcgtcaat acttgcacca atgtccattc gaagatcagc tcaagtttgtt caacgaagtt
 1261 accgaattcg ctaagacttg tttgtgttgc gaaatctgtg aaaactgtga caagtcccttgc
 1321 cacaccttgt tcggtgataa gttgtgtact gttgttact tgagagaaaac ctacggtgaa
 1381 atggctgact gttgtgttca gcaagaacca gaaagaaaacg aatgtttctt gcaacacaag
 1441 gacgacacaco caaacttgcc aagatgtggg agaccagaag ttgacgtcat gtgtactgct
 1501 ttccacgaca acgaagaaac cttcttgc aagtacttgtt acgaaattgc tagaagacac
 1561 ccatacttct acgctccaga attgttgcattc ttgcgttacta gatacaaggc tgcttccacc
 1621 gaatgttgc aagctgttgc taaggctgtt gttttgttgc caaagtttgg tgaatttgg
 1681 gacgaaaggta aggcttttc cgcttgc aagatgttgc agatgttgc gttgttccctt gcaaaagg
 1741 ggtgaaaggag ctttcaaggc ttgggtgtc gcttagattgtt ctcaaaagatt cccaaaggct
 1801 gaattcgctg aagtttctaa gttgtgttact gactgtacta aggttccacac tgaatgttgc
 1861 cacgggtact tgggttgc tgggttgc agactgtact tggcttgc tggcttgc
 1921 aaccaagact ctatcttca caagtttgc aatgttgc gaaatgttgc aacccattt gttggaaaag
 1981 tctcactgtt tgggttgc tgggttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc atctttggct
 2041 gctgacttgc ttgttgc aatgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2101 ttgggtatgt tttgttgc atacgttgc aatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2161 ttgagattgg ctaagacca cggaaacttcc ttggaaaatg gttgttgc tggcttgc
 2221 cacgaatgtt acgcttgc tttgttgc ttgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2281 ttgttgc aaaaactgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2341 ttgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2401 tcttagaaact tgggttgc tgggttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2461 ccatgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2521 accccacttcttcc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2581 tttgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc tttgttgc gaaatgttgc
 2641 ttcacccatcc acgctGATAT CTgttacccatcc tccgaaaagg aaagacaaat taagaagccaa

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```

2701 actgctttgg ttgaatttgtt caagcacaag ccaaaggcta ctaaggaaca attgaaggct
2761 gtcatggatg atttcgctgc tttcggttcaa aagtgttgta aggctgtatga taaggaaact

2821 tgtttcgctg aagaaggtaa gaagttggc gctgatccc aagctgCCTT AGGcttaggt
>.....rHA synth. gene .....>|>>

BspEI
2881 ggttctggtg gtTCCGGAGg tagtggtggc tccgggtgt aggcttgc aa tcttcctatc
Linker-----|--DX-890 (second coding) -->

2941 gtccgtggcc cttgcatacg ctttttccct cgttggcct ttgacgcgt caaaggcaaa
3001 tgcgtccctt ttccttacgg cggttgcag ggcaatggca ataaattta tagcgagaaa
3061 gagtgcgtg agtattgcgg cgtcccttaa taaGGTACt aatAAGCTTa attcttatga
----DX-890 (2nd coding) ---->|

3121 ttatgattt ttattattaa ataagttata aaaaaataa gtgtatacaa attttaaagt
3181 gactcttagg ttttaaaacg aaaattctt ttcttgagta actctttcct gtaggtcagg

SphI
3241 ttgctttctc aggtatacg tgggtcgat cttattgacc acacctctac cgGCATGCCg
3301 agcaaatgcc tgcaaatcg ccccatcc accaattgt agatatgcta actccagcaa
3361 tggatgtatg aatctcggtg tttatccat gtcctcagag gacaacacct gttgtatcg

NotI
3421 ttcttccaca cggatcGGGG CGCG

```

The primary translation product of this DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-rHA-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 fusion is as follows.

```

1 MKWVFIVSIL FLFSSAYSRS LDKREAVREV CSEQAETGPC IAFFPRWYFD
51 VTEGKCAPFF YGGCGGNRNN FDTEEYCMAV CGSAGGSGGS GGSGGSGGDA
101 HKSEVAHRFK DLGEENFKAL VLIAFAQYLQ QCPFEDHVKL VNEVTEFAKT
151 CVADESAENC DKSLHTLFGD KLCTVATLRE TYGEMADCCA KQEPPERNECF
201 LQHKDDNPNL PRLVRPEVDV MCTAFHDNEE TFLKKYLYEI ARRHPFYAP
251 ELLFFAKRYK AAFTECCQAA DKAACLLPKL DELRDEGKAS SAKQRLKCAS
301 LQKGERAFK AWAVARLSQR FPKAEFAEVs KLVTDLTKVH TECCHGDLLE
351 CADDRADLAK YICENQDSIS SKLKECCEKP LLEKSHCIAE VENDEMPADL
401 PSLAADFVES KDVCKNYAEA KDVFLGMFLY EYARRHPDYS VVLLLRLAKT
451 YETTLEKCCA AAPHECYAK VFDEFKPLVE EPQNLIKQNC ELFEQLGEYK
501 FQNALLVRYT KKVPQVSTPT LVEVSRNLGK VGSKCKHPE AKRMPCAEDY
551 LSVVNLQLCV LHEKTPVSDR VTKCCTESLV NRRPCFSALE VDETYPKEF
601 NAETFTFHAD ICTLSEKERQ IKKQTALVEL VKHKPKATKE QLKAVMDDFA
651 AFVEKCKAD DKETCFAEEG KKLVAASQAA LGLGGSGGSG GS GGSGGEAC
701 NLPIVRGPCI AFFPRWAFDA VKGKCVLFPY GGCQGNGNKF YSEKECREYC
751 GVP

```

But as the first 24 amino acids constitute the fusion leader sequence, as described herein, the amino acid sequence of the secreted product are as follows:

```

1 EAVREVCSEQ AETGPCIAFF PRWYFDVTEG KCAPFFYGGC GGNRNNFDTE
51 EYCMAVCGSA GGSGGSGGSG GS GGDAHKSE VAHRFKDLGE ENFKALVLIA

```

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```

101  FAQYLQQCPF EDHVKLVNEV TEFAKTCVAD 'ESAENCDKSL HTLFGDKLCT
151  VATLRETYGE MADCCAKQEP ERNECFLQHK DDNPNLPLRV RPEVDVMCTA
201  FHDNEETFLK KYLYEIARRH PYFYAPELLF FAKRYKAFT ECCQAADKAA
251  CLLPKLDELR DEGKASSAKQ RLKCASLQKF GERAFKAWAV ARLSQRFPKA
301  EFAEVSKLVT DLTKVHTECC HGDLLCADD RADLAKYICE NQDSISSKLK
351  ECCEKPLLEK SHCIAEVEND EMPADLPSLA ADFVESKDVC KNYAEAKDVF
401  LGMFLYELYAR RHPDYSVVLL LRLAKTYETT LEKCCAAADP HECYAKVFDE
451  FKPLVEEPQN LIKQNCELFE QLGEYKFQNA LLVRYTKKVP QVSTPTLVEV
501  SRNLGKVGSK CCKHPEAKRM PCAEDYLSVV LNQLCVLHEK TPVSDRVTKC
551  CTESLVNRRP CFSALEVDET YVPKEFNAET FTFHADICTL SEKERQIKKQ
601  TALVELVKHK PKATKEQLKA VMDDFAAFVE KCCKADDKET CFAEEGKKLV
651  AASQAALGLG GSGGSGGS GGSGEACNLPI VRGPCIAFFP RWAFDAVKKGK
701  CVLFPYGGCQ GNGNKFYSEK ECREYCGVP

```

EXAMPLE 23: Amino-Acid Sequence of a DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-HSA Fusion Protein

Table 33 shows the amino-acid sequence of a fusion of DPI14 via a linker comprising (GGS)₄GG to HSA. Construction of a gene to encode the given sequence is simple using the methods and vectors described herein. DPI-14 is a potent inhibitor of HNE and the fusion to HSA produces a molecule with longer serum residence time.

Tables:

Table 1: Amino-acid sequencer of Mature HSA from GenBank entry AAN17825

```

DAHKSEVAHR FKDLGEENFK ALVLIAFAQY LQQCPFEDHV KLVNEVTEFA
KTCVADESAAE NCDKSLHTLF GDKLCTVATL RETYGEMADC CAKQEPPERNE
CFLQHKDDNP NLPRLVLPDV DVMCTAFHDN EETFLKKYLY EIARRHPYFY
APELLFFAKR YKAAFTECCQ AADKAACLLP KLDELRDEGK ASSAKQRLKC
ASLQKFGERA FKAavarlS QRFPKAFAE VSKLVTDLTK VHTECCHGDL
LECADDRADL AKYICENQDS ISSKLKECCE KPLLEKSHCI AEVENDEMPA
DLPSLAADFV ESKDVCKNYA EAKDVFLGMF LYEYARRHPD YSVVLLLRLA
KTYKTTLKC CAAADPHCY AKVFDEFKPL VEEPQNLIKQ NCELFEQLGE
YKFQNALLVR YTAKVPPQVST PTLVEVSRLN GKVGSKCCKH PEAKRMPCAE
DYLSVVLNQL CVLHEKTPVS DRVTKCCTES LVNRRPCFSA LEVDETYVPK
EFNAETFTFH ADICLSEKE RQIKKQTAALV ELVHKPKAT KEQLKAVMDD
FAAFVEKCK ADDKETCFAE EGKKLVAASR AALGL (SEQ ID NO:18)

```

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Table 2: Amino-acid sequences of DX-1000 and DX-88

DX-1000

EAMHSFCAFKAETGPCRARFDRWFFNIFTRQCEEFIYGGCEGNQNRFESLEECKKMCTR
(SEQ ID NO: ____)

DX-88

EAMHSFCAFKAADDGPCRAAHPRWFFNIFTRQCEEFIYGGCEGNQNRFESLEECKKMCTR
(SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 5: DNA sequence of the N-terminal *Bgl*II-*Bam*HI DPI-14 cDNA

AGATCTTGGATAAGAGAGAAGCTTTAGAGAAAGTTGTTCTGAACAAAGCTGAAACTGGTCCAT
GTATTGCTTCTTCCAAGATGGTACTTCGATGTTACTGAAGGTAAGTGCGGCCATTCTTCTA
CGGTGGTTGTGGTGGTAACAGAAACAACTTCGATACTGAAGAATACTGTATGGCTTTGTGGT
TCTGCTGGTGGATCC (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 6: DNA sequence of the C-terminal *Bam*HI-*Hind*III DPI-14 cDNA

GGATCCGGTGGTGAAGCTTTAGAGAAAGTTGTTCTGAACAAAGCTGAAACTGGTCCATGTATTG
CTTTCTTCCAAGATGGTACTTCGATGTTACTGAAGGTAAGTGCGGCCATTCTTCTACGGTGG
TTGTGGTGGTAACAGAAACAACTTCGATACTGAAGAATACTGTATGGCTTTGTGGTCTGCT
TAATAAGCTT (SEQ ID NO: ____)

**Table 7: DNA sequence of the N-terminal
DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion coding region**

GAAGCTTTAGAGAAAGTTGTTCTGAACAAAGCTGAAACTGGTCCATGTATTGCTTCTTCCA
GATGGTACTTCGATGTTACTGAAGGTAAGTGCGGCCATTCTTCTACGGTGGTTGTGGTGGTAA
CAGAAACAACTTCGATACTGAAGAATACTGTATGGCTTTGTGGTCTGCTGGTGGATCCGGT
GGTCCGGTGGTTCTGGTGGTCCGGTGGTGACGCTCACAGTCCGAAGTCGCTCACCGGTTCA
AGGACCTAGGTGAGGAAAACCTCAAGGCTTGGTCTTGATCGCTTCGCTCAATACTGCAACA
ATGTCCATTGAGATCACGTCAAGTTGGTCAACGAAGTTACCGAATTGCTAAGACTTGTT
GCTGACGAATCTGCTGAAAACGTGACAAGTCCTGCACACCTGTTGGTGATAAGTTGTGTA
CTGTTGCTACCTTGAGAGAACCTACGGTGAATGGCTGACTGTTGTGCTAAGCAAGAACAGA
AAGAAACGAATGTTCTTGCACACACAAGGACGACAACCCAAACTGCCAAGATTGGTTAGACCA
GAAGTTGACGTAGTGTACTGCTTCCACGACAACGAAGAACCTTCTGAAGAAGTACTTGT
ACGAAATTGCTAGAAGACACCCATACTTCTACGCTCCAGAATTGTTGTTCTCGCTAAGAGATA
CAAGGCTGCTTCAACGAATGTTGTCAAGCTGCTGATAAGGCTGCTTGTGCAAAGATTG
GATGAATTGAGAGACGAAGGTAAGGCTTCTCCGCTAAGCAAAGATTGAAGTGTGCTTCCCTG

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AAAAGTTGGTGAAGAGCTTCAAGGCTGGGCTGTCGCTAGATTGTCTCAAAGATTCCAAA
 GGCTGAATCGCTGAAGTTCTAAGTTGGTTACTGACTTGACTAAGGTTCACACTGAATGTTGT
 CACGGTACTTGGAAATGTGCTGATGACAGAGCTGACTTGGCTAAGTACATCTGTAAAACC
 AAGACTCTATCTCTCCAAGTTGAAGGAATGTTGTGAAAAGCCATTGTTGGAAAAGTCTCACTG
 TATTGCTGAAGTTGAAAACGATGAAATGCCAGCTGACTTGCCATCTTGGCTGCTGACTTCGTT
 GAATCTAAGGACGTTGTAAGAACTACGCTGAAGCTAAGGACGTCTTGGGTATGTTCTTGT
 ACGAATACGCTAGAAGACACCCAGACTACTCCGTTGTTGAGATTGGCTAAGACCTA
 CGAAACTACCTGGAAAAGTGTGCTGCTGCTGACCCACACGAATGTTACGCTAAGGTTTC
 GATGAATTCAAGCCATTGGTCGAAGAACCAACAAACTGATCAAGCAAAAGTGAATTGTTCG
 AACAAATTGGGTGAATAACAAGTTCCAAAACGCTTGGTTAGATACACTAAGAAGGTCCCACA
 AGTCTCCACCCCAACTTGGTTGAAGTCTCTAGAAACTTGGTAAGGTCGGTCTAAGTGTG
 AAGCACCCAGAAGCTAAGAGAATGCCATGTGCTGAAGATTACTTGTCCGTCGTTGAACCAAT
 TGTGTGTTTGACGAAAAGACCCAGTCTCTGATAGAGTCACCAAGTGTGACTGAATCTT
 GGTTAACAGAACGACCATGTTCTGCTTGGAAAGTCGACGAAACTACGTTCAAAGGAATTC
 AACGCTGAAACTTCACCTCCACGCTGATATCTGTACCTGTCGAAAAGGAAAGACAAATT
 AGAACGAAACTGCTTGGTGATTGGTCAAGCACAAAGGCTACTAAGGAACAATTGAA
 GGCTGTCATGGATGATTGCTGCTTGGTAAAAGTGTGTAAGGCTGATGATAAGGAAACT
 TGTTGCTGAAGAACGTAAGAACGTTGGTCGCTGCTCCAGCTGCTTGGTTTG (SEQ
 ID NO: _____)

**Table 8: Amino acid sequence of the N-terminal
DPI-14-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion protein**

EAVREVCSEQAETGPCIAFFPRWYFDVTEGKCAPFFYGGCGGNRNNFDTEEYCMAVCGSAGGSG
 GSGGSGGGDAHKSEVAHRFKDLGEENFKALVLIAFAQYLQQCPFEDHVKLVNEVTEFAKTCV
 ADESAENCDKSLHTLFGDKLCTVATLRETYGEMADCCAKQEPERNECFLQHKDDNPNLPRLVRP
 EVDVMCTAFHDNEETFLKKLYEIARRHPFYAPELLFFAKRYKAATTECCQAADKAACLLPKL
 DELRDEGKASSAKQLKCASLQKFGERAFAKAWARLSQRFPKAFAEVSKLVTDLTKVHTECC
 HGDLLECADDRADLAKYICENQDSISSLKECCEKPLLEKSHCIAEVENDEMPADLPSLAADFV
 ESKDVCKNYAEAKDVFLGMFLYEYARRHPDYSVVLRLAKTYETTLEKCCAAADPHECYAKVF
 DEFKPLVEEPQNLIKQNCELFEQLGEYKFQNALLVRYTKVPQVSTPTLVEVSRLNGKGSKCC
 KHPEAKRMPCAEDYLSVVLNQLCVLHEKTPVSDRVTKCCTESLVNRRPCFSALEVDETYVPKEF
 NAETFTFHADICTLSEKERQIKKQTALVELVKHKPKATKEQLKAVMDDFAAFVEKCKADDKET
 CFAEEGKKLVAASQAALGL (SEQ ID NO: _____)

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**Table 9: DNA sequence of the C-terminal
albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DPI-14 fusion coding region**

GATGCACACAAGAGTGAGGTTGCTCATGGTTAAAGATTGGGAGAAGAAAATTCAAAGCCT
TGGTGTGATTGCCCTTGCTCAGTATCTCAGCAGTGTCCATTGAAGATCATGTAAAATTAGT
GAATGAAGTAACTGAATTGCAAAAACATGTGTTGCTGATGAGTCAGCTGAAAATTGTGACAAA
TCACCTCATACCCCTTTGGAGACAAATTATGCACAGTTGCAACTCTCGTGAACACCTATGGTG
AAATGGCTGACTGCTGTGCAAAACAAGAACCTGAGAGAAATGAATGCTTGTCAACACAAAGA
TGACAACCCAACCTCCCCGATTGGTGAGACCAGAGGTTGATGTGATGTGACTGCTTTCAT
GACAATGAAGAGACATTGGAAAAAAACTTATATGAAATTGCCAGAAGACATCCTACTTT
ATGCCCGGAACTCCTTCTTGCTAAAAGGTATAAGCTGCTTTACAGAATGTTGCCAGC
TGCTGATAAGCTGCCCTGCTGCAAGCTCGATGAACCTCGGGATGAAGGGAAGGCTTCG
TCTGCCAACAGAGACTCAAGTGTGCCAGTCTCCAAAATTGGAGAAAGAGCTTCAAAGCAT
GGCAGTAGCTGCCCTGAGCCAGAGATTCCCAAAGCTGAGTTGCAGAAGTTCCAAGTTAGT
GACAGATCTTACCAAAGTCCACACGGAATGCTGCCATGGAGATCTGCTGAATGTGCTGAC
AGGGCGGACCTGCCAAGTATATCTGTGAAAATCAAGATTGATCTCCAGTAAACTGAAGGAAT
GCTGTGAAAACCTCTGTTGGAAAATCCCAGTGCATTGCCAGTGGAAAATGATGAGATGCC
TGCTGACTGCCCTCATTAGCTGCTGATTTGTTGAAAGTAAGGATGTTGCAAAACTATGCT
GAGGCAAAGGATGTCTCCTGGCATGTTTGATGAATATGCAAGAAGGCATCCTGATTACT
CTGTCGTGCTGCTGAGACTTGCCAAGACATATGAAACCACACTCTAGAGAAAGTGTGCGC
TGCAGATCCTCATGAATGCTATGCCAAAGTGTGATGAATTAAACCTCTGTTGGAAGAGCCT
CAGAATTAAATCAAACAAATTGTGAGCTTTGAGCAGCTTGGAGAGTACAAATTCCAGAATG
CGCTATTAGTCGTTACACCAAGAAAGTACCCCAAGTGTCAACTCCAACCTTGAGAGGTCTC
AAGAAACCTAGGAAAAGTGGCAGCAAATGTTGAAACATCCTGAAGCAAAAGAATGCCCTGT
GCAGAAGACTATCTATCGTGGCCTGAACCAGTTATGTGTTGCATGAGAAAACGCCAGTAA
GTGACAGAGTCACCAAATGCTGCACAGAATCCTGGTGAACAGGCGACCATGCTTTCAGCTCT
GGAAGTCGATGAAACATACGTTCCCAAAGAGTTAATGCTGAAACATTCACCTCCATGCAAGAT
ATATGCACACTTCTGAGAAGGAGAGACAAATCAAGAAACAAACTGCACTTGTGAGCTCGTGA
AACACAAGCCCAAGGCAACAAAGAGCAACTGAAAGCTGTTATGGATGATTGCGAGCTTTGT
AGAGAAGTGTGCAAGGCTGACGATAAGGAGACCTGCTTGCCAGGAGGGTAAAAAACTTGT
GCTGCAAGTCAGCTGCCCTAGGCTTAGGTGGTCTGGTGGTCCGGTGGTCTGGTGGATCCG
GTGGTGAAGCTGTTAGAGAAGTTGTTCTGAACAAGCTGAAACTGGTCCATGTATTGCTTCTT
CCCAAGATGGTACTCGATGTTACTGAAGGTAAGTGCAGGCCATTCTACGGTGGTGTGGT
GGTAACAGAAACAACCTCGATACTGAAGAATACTGTATGGCTGTTGTGGTCTGCT (SEQ

ID NO: _____)

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Table 10: Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DPI-14 fusion protein

DAHKSEVAHRFKDLGEENFKALVLIAFAAQYLQQCPFEDHVKLVNEVTEFAKTCVADESAENC DK
 SLHTLFGDKLCTVATLRETYGEMADCCAKQEPERNECFLQHKDDNPNLPRLVRPEVDVMCTAFH
 DNEETFLKKLYEIARRHPFYAPELLFFAKRYKAAFTECCQAADKAACLLPKLDELRDEGKAS
 SAKQLKCASLQKFGERAFKAWAVARLSQRFPKAFAEVSKLVTDLTKVHTECCHGDLLECADD
 RADLAKYICENQDSISSKLKECCEKPLLEKSHCIAEVENDEMPADLPSLAADFVESKDVK NYA
 EAKDVFLGMFLYEYARRHPDYSVVLLRLAKTYETTLEKCCAAADPHECYAKVFDFKPLVEEP
 QNLIKQNCELFEQLGEYKFQNALLVRYTKVPQVSTPTLVEVSRLGKVGSKCKHPEAKRMPC
 AEDYLSVVLNQLCVLHEKTPSDRVTKCCTESLVNRPCFSALEVDETYVPKEFNAETFTFHAD
 ICTLSEKERQIKKQTALVELVKHKPKATKEQLKAVMDDFAAFVEKCKADDKETCFAEEGKLV
 AASQAALGLGGSGSGSGSGSGGEAVREVCSQAETGPCIAFFPRWYFDVTEGKCAPFFYGGCG
 GNRNNFDTEEYCMAVCGSA (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 11: DNA sequence of the C-terminal BamHI-HindIII DX-1000 cDNA

GGA TCC GGT GGT
 gag gct atg cat tcc ttc tgc gcc ttc aag
 gct gag act ggt cct tgt aga gct agg ttc
 gac cgt tgg ttc ttc aac atc ttc acg cgt
 cag tgc gag gaa ttc att tac ggt ggt tgt
 gaa ggt aac cag aac cgg ttc gaa tct cta
 gag gaa tgt aag aag atg tgc act cgt gac
 TAA TAA GCT T (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 12: DNA sequence of the N-terminal BgIII-BamHI DX-890 cDNA

AGATCTTGGATAAGAGAGAACGCCTGTAAC TGCCAATTGTTAGAGGTCCATGTATTGCTTCT
 TCCCAAGATGGCTTTCGATGCTGTTAAGGGTAAGTGTTCCATATGGTGGTTGTCA
 AGGTAACGGTAACAAGTTCTACTCTGAAAAGGAATGTAGAGAATACTGTGGTGTCCAGGTGGA
 TCC (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 13: DNA sequence of the C-terminal BamHI-HindIII DX-890 cDNA

GGATCCGGTGGTGAAGCCTGTAAC TGCCAATTGTTAGAGGTCCATGTATTGCTTCTTCCAA
 GATGGGCTTTCGATGCTGTTAAGGGTAAGTGTTCCATATGGTGGTTGTCAAGGTAA
 CGGTAACAAGTTCTACTCTGAAAAGGAATGTAGAGAATACTGTGGTGTCCATAATAAGCTT
 (SEQ ID NO: ____)

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**Table 14: DNA sequence of the N-terminal
DX-890-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion coding region**

GAAGCCTGTAACCGCCAATTGTTAGAGGTCCATGTATTGCTTCTTCCCAAGATGGGCTTCG
 ATGCTGTTAAGGGTAAGTGTGTTGTTCCCATATGGTGGTTGTCAAGGTAACGTAACAAGTT
 CTACTCTGAAAAGGAATGTAGAGAATACTGTGGTGTCCAGGGTGGATCCGGTGGTCCGGTGGT
 TCTGGTGGTCCGGTGGTGACGCTCACAGTCGAAGTCGCTCACCGGTTCAAGGACCTAGGTG
 AGGAAAACCTCAAGGCTTGGTCTGATCGCTTCGCTCAATACTGCAACAATGTCCATTGA
 AGATCACGTCAAGTTGGTCAACGAAGTTACCGAATTGCTAAGACTTGTGTTGCTGACGAATCT
 GCTGAAAACGTGACAAGTCCTGCACACCTGTTGGTGTAAAGTTGTGACTGTTGCTACCT
 TGAGAGAAACCTACGGTGAAATGGCTGACTGTTGCTAAGCAAGAACAGAAAGAAACGAATG
 TTTCTGCAACACAAGGACGACAACCAAACCTGCCAAGATTGGTTAGACCAGAAGTTGACGTC
 ATGTGTACTGCTTCCACGACAACGAAGAACCTTCTGAAAGAAGTACTTGTACGAAATTGCTA
 GAAGACACCCATACTTCTACGCTCCAGAATTGTTGTTCTCGCTAAGAGATAACAAGGCTGCTT
 CACCGAATGTTGCTAAGCTGCTGATAAGGCTGCTGTTGCTGCCAAGTTGGATGAATTGAGA
 GACGAAGGTAAGGCTCTCCGCTAAGCAAAGATTGAAGTGTGCTTCCTGCAAAAGTTGGTGGT
 AAAGAGCTTCAAGGCTTGGGCTGTCGCTAGATTGTCTCAAAGATTCCAAAGGCTGAATTCGC
 TGAAGTTCTAAGTTGGTTACTGACTTGAAGGTTCACACTGAATGTTGTCACGGTGACTTG
 TTGGAATGTGCTGATGACAGAGCTGACTTGGCTAAGTACATCTGTGAAAACCAAGACTCTATCT
 CTTCCAAGTTGAAGGAATGTTGAAAGCCATTGTTGGAAAAGTCTCACTGTATTGCTGAAGT
 TGAAAACGATGAAATGCCAGCTGACTTGCATCTTGGCTGCTGACTTCGTTGAATCTAAGGAC
 GTTTGTAAGAACTACGCTGAAGCTAAGGACGCTTCTGGGTATGTTCTGTACGAATACGCTA
 GAAGACACCCAGACTACTCCGTTGTTGAGATTGGCTAAGACCTACGAAACTACCTT
 GGAAAAGTGTGCTGCTGCTGACCCACACGAATGTTACGCTAAGGTTTCGATGAATTCAAG
 CCATTGGTCGAAGAACCAACAAACTTGATCAAGCAAACACTGTGAATTGTTGAAACAATTGGGTG
 AATACAAGTTCCAAACGCTTGGTTAGATACTAAGAAGGTCCCACAAGTCTCCACCCCC
 AACATTGGTTGAAGTCTCTAGAAACCTGGTAAGGTCGGTTCTAAGTGTGTAAGCACCCAGAA
 GCTAAGAGAATGCCATGTGCTGAAGATTACTTGTCCGTCGTTGAACCAATTGTTGTTGC
 ACGAAAAGACCCAGTCTCTGATAGAGTCACCAAGTGTGACTGAATCTTGGTTAACAGAAG
 ACCATGTTCTCTGCTTGGAAAGTCGACGAAACTTACGTTCAAAGGAATTCAACGCTGAAACT
 TTCACCTTCCACGCTGATATCTGTACCTGTCGAAAAGGCTACTAAGGAACAATTGAAGGCTGT
 CATGGA
 TGATTTGCTGCTTGGTAAAGTGTGTAAGGCTGATGATAAGGAAACTTGTGCTGAA
 GAAGGTAAGAAGTTGGTCGCTGCTTCCCAAGCTGCTTGGTTTG (SEQ ID NO: _____)

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**Table 15: Amino acid sequence of the N-terminal
DX-890-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion protein**

EACNLPIVRGPCIAFFPRWAFDAVKGKCVLF PYGGCQGNGNKFYSEKECREYCGVPGGSGGSGG
 SGGSGGDAHKSEVAHRFKDLGEENFKALVLIAFAQYLQQCPFEDHVKLNEVTEFAKTCVADES
 AENCDKSLHTLFGDKLCTVATLRETYGEMADCCAKQEPPERNECFLQHKKDDNPNLPRLVRPEVDV
 MCTAFHDNEETFLKKYLYEIARRHPFYAPELLFFAKRYKAAFTTECCQAADKAACLLPKLDELR
 DEGKASSAKQRLKCASLQKFGERAFAKAWARLSQRFPKAFAEVSKLVTDLKVNTECCHGDL
 LECADDRADLAKYICENQDSISSKLKECCEKPLLEKSHCIAEVENDEMPADLPSLAADFVESKD
 VCKNYAEAKDVFLGMFLYEYARRHPDYSVVLLLRAKTYETTLEKCAAAPHECYAKVFDFK
 PLVEEPQNLIKQNCELFEQLGEYKFQNALLVRYTKVQPVSTPTLVEVSRNLGKVGSKCKHPE
 AKRMPCAEDYLSVVLNQLCWLHEKTPVSDRVTKCCTESLVNRPCFSALEVDETYVPKEFNAET
 FTFHADICTLSEKERQIKKQTALVELVKHKPKATKEQLKAVMDDFAAFVEKCKADDKETCFAE
 EGKKLVAASQAALGL (SEQ ID NO: ____)

**Table 16: DNA sequence of the C-terminal
albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 fusion coding region**

GATGCACACA AGAGTGAGGT TGCTCATCGG TTTAAAGATT TGGGAGAAGA
 AAATTTCAAA GCCTTGGTGT TGATTGCCCT TGCTCAGTAT CTTCAGCAGT
 GTCCATTGGA AGATCATGTA AAATTAGTGA ATGAAGTAAC TGAATTGCA
 AAAACATGTG TTGCTGATGA GTCAGCTGAA AATTGTGACA AATCACTTCA
 TACCCTTTT GGAGACAAAT TATGCACAGT TGCAACTCTT CGTGAACACCT
 ATGGTGAAT GGCTGACTGC TGTGAAAAC AAGAACCTGA GAGAAATGAA
 TGCTTCTTGC AACACAAAGA TGACAACCCA AACCTCCCCC GATTGGTGAG
 ACCAGAGGTT GATGTGATGT GCACTGCTTT TCATGACAAT GAAGAGACAT
 TTTTGAAAAA ATACTTATAT GAAATTGCCA GAAGACATCC TTACTTTAT
 GCCCCGGAAC TCCTTTCTT TGCTAAAAGG TATAAGCTG CTTTACAGA
 ATGTTGCCAA GCTGCTGATA AAGCTGCCTG CCTGTTGCCA AAGCTCGATG
 AACTTCGGGA TGAAGGGAAG GCTTCGTCTG CCAAACAGAG ACTCAAGTGT
 GCCAGTCTCC AAAAATTGG AGAAAGAGCT TTCAAAGCAT GGGCAGTAGC
 TCGCCTGAGC CAGAGATTC CCAAAGCTGA GTTTCAGAA GTTCCAAGT
 TAGTGACAGA TCTTACAAA GTCCACACGG AATGCTGCCA TGGAGATCTG
 CTTGAATGTG CTGATGACAG GGCAGACCTT GCCAAGTATA TCTGTGAAAA
 TCAAGATTG ATCTCCAGTA AACTGAAGGA ATGCTGTGAA AAACCTCTGT
 TGGAAAATC CCACTGCATT GCCGAAGTGG AAAATGATGA GATGCCTGCT
 GACTTGCCTT CATTAGCTGC TGATTTGTT GAAAGTAAGG ATGTTGCAA

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AAACTATGCT GAGGCCAAAGG ATGTCTTCCT GGGCATGTTT TTGTATGAAT
 ATGCAAGAAG GCATCCTGAT TACTCTGTCG TGCTGCTGCT GAGACTTGCC
 AAGACATATG AAACCACCT AGAGAAGTGC TGTGCCGCTG CAGATCCTCA
 TGAATGCTAT GCCAAAGTGT TCGATGAATT TAAACCTCTT GTGGAAGAGC
 CTCAGAATT AATCAAACAA AATTGTGAGC TTTTGAGCA GCTTGGAGAG
 TACAAATTCC AGAATGCGCT ATTAGTTCGT TACACCAAGA AAGTACCCCCA
 AGTGTCAACT CCAACTCTT TAGAGGTCTC AAGAAACCTA GGAAAAGTGG
 GCAGCAAATG TTGTAAACAT CCTGAAGCAA AAAGAATGCC CTGTGCAGAA
 GACTATCTAT CCGTGGTCCT GAACCAGTTA TGTGTGTTGC ATGAGAAAAC
 GCCAGTAAGT GACAGAGTCA CCAAATGCTG CACAGAATCC TTGGTGAACA
 GGCGACCATG CTTTCAGCT CTGGAAGTCG ATGAAACATA CGTTCCCAA
 GAGTTTAATG CTGAAACATT CACCTTCCAT GCAGATATAT GCACACTTTC
 TGAGAAGGAG AGACAAATCA AGAAACAAAC TGCACTTGTG GAGCTCGTGA
 AACACAAGCC CAAGGCAACA AAAGAGCAAC TGAAAGCTGT TATGGATGAT
 TTCGCAGCTT TTGTAGAGAA GTGCTGCAAG GCTGACGATA AGGAGACCTG
 CTTGCCGAG GAGGGTAAAA AACCTGTTGC TGCAAGTCAA GCTGCCTTAG
 GCTTAGGTGG TTCTGGTGGT TCCGGTGGTT CTGGTGGATC CGGTGGTGAA
 GCCTGTAACT TGCCAATTGT TAGAGGTCCA TGTATTGCTT TCTTCCCAAG
 ATGGGCTTTC GATGCTGTTA AGGGTAAGTG TGTTTGTTC CCATATGGTG
 GTTGTCAAGG TAACGGTAAC AAGTTCTACT CTGAAAAGGA ATGTAGAGAA
 TACTGTGGTG TTCCA (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 17 Amino acid sequence of the C-terminal albumin-(GGS)₄GG-DX-890 fusion protein

DAHKSEVAHR FKDLGEENFK ALVLIafaQY LQQCPFEDHV KLVNEVTEFA KTCVADESAE
 NCDKSLHTLF GDKLCTVATL RETYGEMADC CAKQEPPERNE CFLQHKDDNP NLPRLVRPEV
 DVMCTAFHDN EETFLKKYLY EIARRHPYFY APPELLFFAKR YKAASFTECCQ AADKAACLLP
 KLDDELRDEGK ASSAKQLKC ASLQKFGERA FKAWAVARLS QRFPKAFAE VS KLVTDLTK
 VHTECCHGDL LECADDRADL AKYICENQDS ISSKLKECCE KPLLEKSHCI AEVENDEMPA
 DLPSLAADFV ESKDVCKNYA EAKDVFGLMF LYELYARRHPD YSVVLLRLA KTYETTLEKC
 CAAADPHECY AKVFDEFKPL VEEPQNLIKQ NCELFEQLGE YKFQNALLVR YT KKVVPQVST
 PTLVEVSRNL GKVGSKCCKH PEAKRMPCAE DYLSVVLNQL CVLHEKTPVS DRVTKCCTES
 LVNRRPCFSA LEVDETYVPK EFNAETFTFH ADICTLSEKE RQIKKQTALV ELVKHKPKAT
 KEQLKAVMDD FAAFVEKCK ADDKETCFAE EGKKLVAASQ AALGLGGSGG SGGSGGSGG
 ACNLPIVRGP CIAFFPRWAF DAVKGKCVLF PYGGCQGNGN KFYSEKECREY CGVP
 (SEQ ID NO: ____)

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Table 18: DNA sequence of the N-terminal *BgIII-BamHI* DX-88 cDNA

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AGA TCT TTG GAT AAG AGA
GAA GCT ATG CAC
TCT TTC TGT GCT TTC AAG GCT GAC GAC GGT
CCG TGC AGA GCT GCT CAC CCA AGA TGG TTC
TTC AAC ATC TTC ACG CGA CAA TGC GAG GAG
TTC ATC TAC GGT GGT TGT GAG GGT AAC CAA
AAC AGA TTC GAG TCT CTA GAG GAG TGT AAG
AAG ATG TGT ACT AGA GAC GGT GGA TCC (SEQ ID NO: ____)
```

**Table 19: DNA sequence of the N-terminal
DX-88-(GGS)₄GG-albumin fusion coding region**

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GAA GCT ATG CAC TCT TTC TGT GCT TTC AAG GCT GAC GAC GGT CCG
TGC AGA GCT GCT CAC CCA AGA TGG TTC TTC AAC ATC TTC ACG CGA
CAA TGC GAG GAG TTC ATC TAC GGT GGT TGT GAG GGT AAC CAA AAC
AGA TTC GAG TCT CTA GAG GAG TGT AAG AAG ATG TGT ACT AGA GAC GGT
GGATCC
GGTGGTTCCGGTGGTTCTGGTGGTCCGGTGGTACGCTCACAAAGTCCGAAGTCGCTCACCGGT
TCAAGGACCTAGGTGAGGAAAACCTCAAGGCTTGGTCTGATCGCTTCGCTCAATACTTGCA
ACAATGTCCATTGAAAGATCACGTCAAGTGGTCAACGAAGTTACCGAATTGCTAAGACTTGT
GTTGCTGACGAATCTGCTGAAACTGTGACAAGTCCTGCACACCTGTTGGTGATAAGTTGT
GTACTGTTGCTACCTTGAGAGAAACCTACGGTGAAATGGCTGACTGTTGTGCTAAGCAAGAAC
AGAAAGAAACGAATGTTCTGCAACACAAGGACGACAACCCAAACTGCCAAGATTGGTTAGA
CCAGAAGTTGACGTCATGTACTGCTTCCACGACAACGAAGAAACCTTCTGAAGAAGTACT
TGTACGAAATTGCTAGAAGACACCCATACTTCTACGCTCCAGAATTGTTGTTCTCGCTAAGAG
ATACAAGGCTGTTCACCGAATGTTGCTAAGCTGCTGATAAGGCTGTTGTTGCCAAG
TTGGATGAATTGAGAGACGAAGGTAAGGCTTCTCCGCTAAGCAAAGATTGAAGTGTGCTTCCT
TGCAAAAGTTGGTGAAGAGCTTCAAGGCTTGGCTGCTAGATTGCTCAAAGATTCCC
AAAGGCTGAATTGCTGAAGTTCTAAGTTGTTACTGACTTGACTAAGGTTCACACTGAATGT
TGTACGGTGACTTGGATGTGCTGATGACAGAGCTGACTTGGCTAAGTACATCTGTGAAA
ACCAAGACTCTATCTCTCCAAGTTGAAGGAATGTTGTAAAAGCCATTGTTGGAAAAGTCTCA
CTGTATTGCTGAAGTTGAAAACGATGAAATGCCAGCTGACTTGCATCTGGCTGACTTC
GTTGAATCTAAGGACGTTGTAAGAACTACGCTGAAGCTAAGGACGTCTTGGTATGTTCT
TGTACGAATACGCTAGAAGACACCCAGACTACTCCGTTGCTTGTGAGATTGGCTAAGAC
CTACGAAACTACCTGGAAAAGTGTGCTGCTGCTGACCCACACGAATGTTACGCTAAGGTT
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TTCGATGAATTCAAGCCATTGGTCGAAGAACCAACAAAACCTGATCAAGCAAAACTGTGAATTGT
 TCGAACAAATTGGGTGAATACAAGTTCCAAAACGCTTGGTTAGATACTAAGAAGGTCCC
 ACAAGTCTCCACCCCAACTTGGTTGAAGTCCTAGAAACTTGGTAAGGTCGTTCTAAGTGT
 TGTAAGCACCAGAAGCTAAGAGAATGCCATGTGCTGAAGATTACTTGTCCGTCGTTGAACC
 AATTGTGTGTTTGCACGAAAAGACCCCAGTCTCTGATAGAGTCACCAAGTGTGTACTGAATC
 TTTGGTTAACAGAACCATGTTCTCTGCTTGGAAAGTCGACGAAACTACGTTCAAAGGAA
 TTCAACGCTGAAACTTCACCTCACGCTGATATCTGTACCTTGTCCAAAAGGAAAGACAAA
 TTAAGAACAAACTGCTTGGTTGAATTGGTCAAGCACAAGCCAAGGCTACTAAGGAACAATT
 GAAGGCTGTCATGGATGATTGCTGCTTGGTAAAAGTGTGAAGGCTGATGATAAGGAA
 ACTTGTTCGCTGAAGAACAGTGTAAAGGCTGCTGCTCCAGCTGCTTGGTTG

(SEQ ID NO: _____)

Table 20: AA sequence of DX-88::HSA

EAMHSFCAFK ADDGPCRAAH PRWFFNIFTR QCEEFIYGGC EGNQNRFESL
 EECKKMCTR D GGSGGSGGSG GSGGDAHKSE VAHRFKDLGE ENFKALVLIA
 FAQYLQQCPF EDHVKLVNEV TEFAKTCVAD ESAENCDKSL HTLFGDKLCT
 VATLRETYGE MADCCAKQEP ERNECFLQHK DDNPNLPRLV RPEVDVMCTA
 FHDNEETFLK KYLYEIARRH PYFYAPELLF FAKRYKAFT ECCQAADKAA
 CLLPKLDELR DEGKASSAKQ RLKCASLQKF GERAFKAWAV ARLSQRFPKA
 EFAEVSKLVT DLTKVHTECC HGDLLCADD RADLAKYICE NQDSISSKLK
 ECCEKPLLEK SHCIAEVEND EMPADLPSLA ADFVESKDVC KNYAEAKDVF
 LGMFLYNEYAR RHPDYSVVLL LRLAKTYETT LEKCCAAADP HECYAKVFDE
 FKPLVEEPQN LIKQNCELFE QLGEYKFQNA LLVRYTKKVP QVSTPTLVEV
 SRNLGKVGSK CCKHPEAKRM PCAEDYLSVV LNQLCVLHEK TPVSDRVTKC
 CTESLVNRRP CFSALEVDET YVPKEFNAET FTFHADICTL SEKERQIKKQ
 TALVELVKHK PKATKEH (SEQ ID NO: _____)

Table 21: DNA sequence of the C-terminal BamHI-HindIII DX-88 cDNA

GGA TCC GGT GGT GAA GCT ATG CAC
 TCT TTC TGT GCT TTC AAG GCT GAC GAC GGT
 CCG TGC AGA GCT GCT CAC CCA AGA TGG TTC
 TTC AAC ATC TTC ACG CGA CAA TGC GAG GAG
 TTC ATC TAC GGT GGT TGT GAG GGT AAC CAA
 AAC AGA TTC GAG TCT CTA GAG GAG TGT AAG
 AAG ATG TGT ACT AGA GAC

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TAA TAA GCT T (SEQ ID NO: _____)

Table 22: HSA::(GGS)4GG::DX-88

gat gca cac aag agt gag gtt gct cat cgg ttt aaa gat ttg gga
gaa gaa aat ttc aaa gcc ttg gtg ttg att gcc ttt gct cag tat
ctt cag cag tgt cca ttt gaa gat cat gta aaa tta gtg aat gaa
gta act gaa ttt gca aaa aca tgt gtt gct gat gag tca gct gaa
aat tgt gac aaa tca ctt cat acc ctt ttt gga gac aaa tta tgc
aca gtt gca act ctt cgt gaa acc tat ggt gaa atg gct gac tgc
tgt gca aaa caa gaa cct gag aga aat gaa tgc ttc ttg caa cac
aaa gat gac aac cca aac ctc ccc cga ttg gtg aga cca gag gtt
gat gtg atg tgc act gct ttt cat gac aat gaa gag aca ttt ttg
aaa aaa tac tta tat gaa att gcc aga aga cat cct tac ttt tat
gcc ccg gaa ctc ctt ttc ttt gct aaa agg tat aaa gct gct ttt
aca gaa tgt tgc caa gct gct gat aaa gct gcc tgc ctg ttg cca
aag ctc gat gaa ctt cgg gat gaa ggg aag gct tcg tct gcc aaa
cag aga ctc aag tgt gcc agt ctc caa aaa ttt gga gaa aga gct
ttc aaa gca tgg gca gta gct cgc ctg agc cag aga ttt ccc aaa
gct gag ttt gca gaa gtt tcc aag tta gtg aca gat ctt acc aaa
gtc cac acg gaa tgc tgc cat gga gat ctg ctt gaa tgt gct gat
gac agg gcg gac ctt gcc aag tat atc tgt gaa aat caa gat tcg
atc tcc agt aaa ctg aag gaa tgc tgt gaa aaa cct ctg ttg gaa
aaa tcc cac tgc att gcc gaa gtg gaa aat gat gag atg cct gct
gac ttg cct tca tta gct gct gat ttt gtt gaa agt aag gat gtt
tgt aaa aac tat gct gag gca aag gat gtc ttc ctg ggc atg ttt
ttg tat gaa tat gca aga agg cat cct gat tac tct gtc gtg ctg
ctg ctg aga ctt gcc aag aca tat gaa acc act cta gag aag tgc
tgt gcc gct gca gat cct cat gaa tgc tat gcc aaa gtg ttc gat
gaa ttt aaa cct ctt gtg gaa gag cct cag aat tta atc aaa caa
aat tgt gag ctt ttt gag cag ctt gga gag tac aaa ttc cag aat
gag cta tta gtt cgt tac acc aag aaa gta ccc caa gtg tca act
cca act ctt gta gag gtc tca aga aac cta gga aaa gtg ggc agc
aaa tgt tgt aaa cat cct gaa gca aaa aga atg ccc tgt gca gaa
gac tat cta tcc gtg gtc ctg aac cag tta tgt gtg ttg cat gag

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aaa acg cca gta agt gac aga gtc acc aaa tgc tgc aca gaa tcc
ttg gtg aac agg cga cca tgc ttt tca gct ctg gaa gtc gat gaa
aca tac gtt ccc aaa gag ttt aat gct gaa aca ttc acc ttc cat
gca gat ata tgc aca ctt tct gag aag gag aga caa atc aag aaa
caa act gca ctt gtt gag ctc gtg aaa cac aag ccc aag gca aca
aaa gag caa ctg aaa gct gtt atg gat gat ttc gca gct ttt gta
gag aag tgc tgc aag gct gac gat aag gag acc tgc ttt gcc gag
gag ggt aaa aaa ctt gtt gct gca agt caa gct gcc tta ggc tta
ggt ggt tct ggt tcc ggt ggt tct ggt gga tcc ggt ggt
GAA GCT ATG CAC TCT TTC TGT GCT TTC AAG GCT GAC GAC GGT CCG
TGC AGA GCT GCT CAC CCA AGA TGG TTC AAC ATC TTC ACG CGA
CAA TGC GAG GAG TTC ATC TAC GGT GGT TGT GAG GGT AAC CAA AAC
AGA TTC GAG TCT CTA GAG GAG TGT AAG AAG ATG TGT ACT AGA GAC
(SEQ ID NO: _____)

Table 23: AA sequence of mature protein encoded in Table 22

DAHKSEVAHRFKDLGEENFKALVLIFAQY
LQQCPFEDHVKLNEVTEFAKTCVADESAE
NCDKSLHTLFGDKLCTVATLRETYGEMADC
CAKQEPERNECFLQHKDDNPNLPRLVRPEV
DVMCTAFHDNEETFLKKLYEIARRHPYFY
APELLFFAKRYKAATFECQCQAADKAACLLP
KLDELRDEGKASSAKQRLKCASLQKFGERA
FKAWAVARLSQRFPKAEEFAEVSKLVTDLTK
VHTECCHGDLLECADDRADLAKYICENQDS
ISSKLKECCEKPLLEKSHCIAEVENDEMPA
DLPSLAADFVESKDVKNYAEAKDVFLGMF
LYEYARRHPDYSVVLRLAKTYETTLEKC
CAAADPHCYAKVFDEFKPLVEEPQNLIKQ
NCELFEQLGEYKFQNALLVRYTKKVPQVST
PTLVEVSRNLGKVGSKCKHPEAKRMPCAE
DYLSVVLNQLCVLHEKTPVSDRVTKCCTES
LVNRRPCFSALEVDETYVPKEFNAETFTFH
ADICTLSEKERQIKKQTALVELVKHKPKAT

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KEQLKAVMDDFAAFVEKCKADDKETCFAE
 EGKKLVAASQAALGLGGSGGSGGSGSGGE
 AMHSFCAFKAADDGPCRAAHPRFNNIFTRQ
 CEEFIYGGCEGNQNRFESLEEKKMCTRQ
 (SEQ. ID NO: _____)

Table 25: NotI cassette of pDB2300X1 with 2xGS linkers

```

!      1  CGGGCCGCCc gtaatgcggt atcgtgaaag cgaaaaaaaaa actaacagta gataagacag
!      NotI.....
!
!      61   atagacagat agagatggac gagaaacagg gggggagaaa agggggaaaag agaaggaaag
121   aaagactcat ctatcgaga taagacaatc aaccctcatG GCGCCTccaa ccaccatccg
!      NarI.....
!
!      181  cactaggac caAGCGCTcg caccgttagc aacgcttgac tcacaaacca actGCCGGCt
!      AfeI..
!
!      241  gaaagagctt gtgcaatggg agtgccaatt caaaggagcc gaatacgtct gtcgccttt
301  taagaggctt tttgaacact gcattgcacc cgacaaatca gccactaact acgagggtcac
361  ggacacatat accaatagtt aaaaattaca tatactctat atagcacagt agtgtgataa
421  ataaaaaaatt ttgccaagac ttttttaaaC TGCAACccgac agatcaggc tgtgcctact
!      BsgI.....
!
!      481  atgcacttat gcccggggtc ccgggaggag aaaaaacgag ggctgggaaa tgtccgtgga
541  ctttaaacgc tccgggttag cagagtaGCA gggcttTCGg ctttggaaat ttaggtgact
!      BcgI..... .
!
!      601  tgttgaaaaa gcaaaatttgc ggctcagtaa tgCCActgca gTGGcttatac acgccaggac
!      BstXI..... .
!      PStI...
!
!      661  tgcgggagtg gcgggggcaa acacacccgc gataaagagc gcgatgaata taaaaggggg
721  ccaatgttac gtcccgttat attggagttc ttccccataca aaCTTAAGAg tccaaattagc
!      AfIII.
!
!      781  ttcatcgcca ataaaaaaac AAGCTTaacc taattctaac aagcaaag
!      HindIII (1/2)
!
!      1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10   11   12   13   14   15
!      M    K    W    V    F    I    V    S    I    L    F    L    F    S    S
829  atg  aag  tgg  gtt  ttc  atc  gtc  tcc  att  ttg  ttc  ttg  ttc  tcc  tct
!
!      16   17   18   19   20   21   22   23   24   25   26   27   28   29   30
!      A    Y    S    R    S    L    D    K    R    G    G    S    G    G    S
874  gct  tac  tct  AGA  TCT  ttg  gat  aag  aga  ggt  GGA  TCC  ggt  ggt  tcc
!      BglIII..                                BamHI..
!
!      31   32   33   34   35   36   37   38   39   40   41   42   43   44   45
!      G    G    S    G    G    S    G    G    D    A    H    K    S    E    V
919  ggt  ggt  tct  ggt  ggt  tcc  ggt  ggt  gac  gct  cac  aag  tcc  gaa  gtc
!
!      46   47   48   49   50   51   52   53   54   55   56   57   58   59   60
!      A    H    R    F    K    D    L    G    E    E    N    F    K    A    L
964  gct  cAC  CGG  Ttc  aag  gaC  CTA  GGt  gag  gaa  aac  ttc  aag  gct  ttg
!      AgeI....                               AvrII...

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	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	V	L	I	A	F	A	Q	Y	L	Q	Q	C	P	F	E
1009	gtc	tgg	atc	gct	tcc	gct	caa	tac	ttg	caa	caa	tgt	cca	ttc	gaa
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	D	H	V	K	L	V	N	E	V	T	E	F	A	K	T
1054	gat	CAC	GTC	aag	ttg	gtc	aac	gaa	gtt	acc	gaa	ttc	gct	aag	act
	BmgBI..														
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
	C	V	A	D	E	S	A	E	N	C	D	K	S	L	H
1099	tgt	gtt	gct	gac	gaa	tct	gct	gaa	aac	tgt	gac	aag	tcc	ttg	cac
	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	T	L	F	G	D	K	L	C	T	V	A	T	L	R	E
1144	acc	ttg	tcc	ggt	gat	aag	ttg	tgt	act	gtt	gct	acc	ttg	aga	gaa
	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
	T	Y	G	E	M	A	D	C	C	A	K	Q	E	P	E
1189	acc	tac	ggt	gaa	atg	gct	gac	tgt	tgt	gct	aag	caa	gaa	cca	gaa
	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
	R	N	E	C	F	L	Q	H	K	D	D	N	P	N	L
1234	aga	aac	gaa	tgt	ttc	ttg	caa	cac	aag	gac	gac	aac	cca	aac	ttg
	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
	P	R	L	V	R	P	E	V	D	V	M	C	T	A	F
1279	cca	aga	ttg	gtt	aga	cca	gaa	gtt	gac	gtc	atg	tgt	act	gct	ttc
	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
	H	D	N	E	E	T	F	L	K	K	Y	L	Y	E	I
1324	cac	gac	aac	gaa	acc	ttc	ttg	aag	aAG	TAC	Ttg	tac	gaa	att	Scal....
	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
	A	R	R	H	P	Y	F	Y	A	P	E	L	L	F	F
1369	gct	aga	aga	cac	cca	tac	ttc	tac	gct	cca	gaa	ttg	ttg	ttc	ttc
	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
	A	K	R	Y	K	A	A	F	T	E	C	C	Q	A	A
1414	gct	aag	aga	tac	aag	gct	gct	ttc	acc	gaa	tgt	tgt	caa	gct	gct
	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
	D	K	A	A	C	L	L	P	K	L	D	E	L	R	D
1459	gat	aag	gct	gct	tgt	ttg	ttg	cca	aag	ttg	gat	gaa	ttg	aga	gac
	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
	E	G	K	A	S	S	A	K	Q	R	L	K	C	A	S
1504	gaa	ggt	aag	gct	tct	tcc	gct	aag	caa	aga	ttg	aag	tgt	gct	tcc
	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
	L	Q	K	F	G	E	R	A	F	K	A	W	A	V	A
1549	ttg	caa	aag	ttc	ggt	gaa	aga	gct	ttc	aag	gct	tgg	gct	gtc	gct
	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
	R	L	S	Q	R	F	P	K	A	E	F	A	E	V	S
1594	aga	ttg	tct	caa	aga	ttc	cca	aag	gct	gaa	ttc	gct	gaa	gtt	tct
	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285
	K	L	V	T	D	L	T	K	V	H	T	E	C	C	H

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1639 aag ttg gtt act gac ttg act aag gtt 'cac act gaa tgt tgt cac
 ! 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300
 ! G D L L E C A D D R A D L A K
 1684 ggt gac ttg ttg gaa tgt gct gat gac aga gct gac ttg gct aag
 ! 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315
 ! Y I C E N Q D S I S S K L K E
 1729 tac atc tgt gaa aac caa gac tct atC TCT TCc aag ttg aag gaa
 ! EarI....
 ! 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330
 ! C C E K P L L E K S H C I A E
 1774 tgt tgt gaa aag cca ttg ttg gaa aag tct cac tgt att gct gaa
 ! 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345
 ! V E N D E M P A D L P S L A A
 1819 gtt gaa aac gat gaa atg cCA GCT Gac ttg cca tct ttg gct gct
 ! PvuII...
 ! 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360
 ! D F V E S K D V C K N Y A E A
 1864 gac ttc gtt gaa tct aag gac gtt tgt aag aac tac gct gaa gct
 ! 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375
 ! K D V F L G M F L Y E Y A R R
 1909 aag gac gtc ttc ttg ggt atg ttc ttg tac gaa tac gct aga aga
 ! 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390
 ! H P D Y S V V L L L R L A K T
 1954 cac cca gac tac tcc gtt gtc ttg ttg aga ttg gct aag acc
 ! 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405
 ! Y E T T L E K C C A A A D P H
 1999 tac gaa act acc ttg gaa aag tgt tgt gct gct gac cca cac
 ! 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420
 ! E C Y A K V F D E F K P L V E
 2044 gaa tgt tac gct aag gtt ttc gat gaa ttc aag cca ttg gtc gaa
 ! 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435
 ! E P Q N L I K Q N C E L F E Q
 2089 gaa cca caa aac tTG ATC Aag caa aac tgt gaa ttg ttc gaa caa
 ! BclI....
 ! 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450
 ! L G E Y K F Q N A L L V R Y T
 2134 ttg ggt gaa tac aag ttc caa aac gct ttg ttg gtt aga tac act
 ! 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465
 ! K K V P Q V S T P T L V E V S
 2179 aag aag gtc cca caa gtc tCC Acc cca act tTG Gtt gaa gtc TCT
 ! XcmI.....
 ! 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480
 ! R N L G K V G S K C C K H P E
 2224 AGA aac ttg ggt aag gtc ggt tct aag tgt tgt aag cac cca gaa
 ! 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495
 ! A K R M P C A E D Y L S V V L
 2269 gct aag aGA ATG Cca tgt gct gaa gat tac ttg tcc gtc gtt ttg

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BsmI . . .

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(SEQ. ID NO.: _____)

**Table 26: NotI cassette of pDB2300X2 with
DX890(Nterm) and Cterm linker ready for second DX890**

```

!
!      1  GCGGCCGCcc gtaatgcggt atcgtgaaag cgaaaaaaaaa actaacagta gataagacag
!      NotI....
!
!      61  atagacagat agagatggac gagaaacagg gggggagaaa aggggaaaag agaaggaaag
121  aaagactcat ctatcgaga taagacaatc aaccctcatG GCGCCtccaa ccaccatccg
!      NarI...
!
!      181 cactaggac caAGCGCTcg caccgttagc aacgcttgac tcacaaacca actGCCGGCt
!      Afel..          NgoMIV
!
!      241 gaaagagctt gtgcaatggg agtgccaatt caaaggagcc gaatacgtct gtcgccttt
301  taagaggctt tttgaacact gcattgcacc cgacaaatca gccactaact acgaggtaac
361  ggacacatat accaatagtt aaaaattaca tatactctat atagcacagt agtgtgataa
421  ataaaaaaatt ttgccaagac tttttaaaC TGACCCgac agatcaggc tgtgcctact
!      BsgI...
!
!      481 atgcacttat gcccggggtc ccgggaggag aaaaaacgag ggctggaaa tgtccgtgga
541  ctttaaacgc tccgggttag cagagtaGCA gggcttTCGg ctttggaaat ttaggtgact
!      BcgI.....
!
!      601 tgttaaaaa gcaaaatttgc ggctcagtaa tgCCActgca gTGGcttatac acgccaggac
!      BstXI.....
!      PStI...
!
!      661 tgcggagtg gcggggcaa acacacccgc gataaagagc gcgatgaata taaaaggggg
721  ccaatgttac gtcccgttat attggagttc ttccatataaa aaCTTAAGag tccaatttagc
!      AflIII.
!
!      781 ttcatcgcca ataaaaaaac AAGCTTaacc taattctaac aagcaaag
!      HindIII (1/2)
!
!      Signal sequence-----.
!      1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10  11  12  13  14  15
!      M   K   W   V   F   I   V   S   I   L   F   L   F   S   S
829  atg  aag  tgg  gtt  ttc  atc  gtc  tcc  att  ttg  ttc  ttg  ttc  tcc  tct
!
!      Signal sequence-----> DX-890-----.
!      16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30
!      A   Y   S   R   S   L   D   K   R   E   A   C   N   L   P
874  gct  tac  tct  AGA  TCT  ttg  gat  aag  aga  gaa  gcc  tgt  aac  ttg  cca
!      BglII..
!      XbaI...(1/2)
!
!      DX890 continued-----.
!      31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41  42  43  44  45
!      I   V   R   G   P   C   I   A   F   F   P   R   W   A   F
919  att  gtt  aga  ggt  cca  tgt  att  gct  ttc  ttc  cca  aga  tgg  gct  ttc
!
```

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DX890 continued-----
 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 D A V K G K C V L F P Y G G C
 964 gat gct gtt aag ggt aag tgt gtt ttg ttc CCA tat ggT GGt tgt
 PfMI.....
 NdeI....

DX890 continued-----
 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
 Q G N G N K F Y S E K E C R E
 1009 caa ggt aac ggt aac aag ttc tac tct gaa aag gaa tgt aga gaa

DX890 continued---> Linker-----
 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
 Y C G V P G G S G G S G G S G
 1054 tac tgt ggt gtt cca ggt GGA TCC ggt ggt tcc ggt ggt tct ggt
 BamHI..

Linker-----> rHA-----> to residue 679
 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
 G S G G D A H K S E V A H R F
 1099 ggt tcc ggt ggt gac gct cac aag tcc gaa gtc gct cAC CGG Ttc
 AgeI....

106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
 K D L G E E N F K A L V L I A
 1144 aag gaC CTA GGT gag gaa aac ttc aag gct ttg gtc ttg atc gct
 AvrII... .

121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
 F A Q Y L Q Q C P F E D H V K
 1189 ttc gct caa tac ttg caa caa tgt cca ttc gaa gat CAC GTC aag
 BmgBI..

136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
 L V N E V T E F A K T C V A D
 1234 ttg gtc aac gaa gtt acc gaa ttc gct aag act tgt gtt gct gac

151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
 E S A E N C D K S L H T L F G
 1279 gaa tct gct gaa aac tgt gac aag tcc ttg cac acc ttg ttc ggt

166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
 D K L C T V A T L R E T Y G E
 1324 gat aag ttg tgt act gtt gct acc ttg aga gaa acc tac ggt gaa

181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195
 M A D C C A K Q E P E R N E C
 1369 atg gct gac tgt tgt gct aag caa gaa cca gaa aga aac gaa tgt

196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
 F L Q H K D D N P N L P R L V
 1414 ttc ttg caa cac aag gac gac aac cca aac ttg cca aga ttg gtt

211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225
 R P E V D V M C T A F H D N E
 1459 aga cca gaa gtt gac gtc atg tgt act gct ttc cac gac aac gaa

226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240
 E T F L K K Y L Y E I A R R H
 1504 gaa acc ttc ttg aag aAG TAC Ttg tac gaa att gct aga aga cac

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ScaI....

	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
	P	Y	F	Y	A	P	E	L	L	F	F	A	K	R	Y
1549	cca	tac	tcc	tac	gct	cca	gaa	ttg	ttg	ttc	ttc	gct	aag	aga	tac
	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
	K	A	A	F	T	E	C	C	Q	A	A	D	K	A	A
1594	aag	gct	gct	ttc	acc	gaa	tgt	tgt	caa	gct	gct	gat	aag	gct	gct
	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285
	C	L	L	P	K	L	D	E	L	R	D	E	G	K	A
1639	tgt	ttg	ttg	cca	aag	ttg	gat	gaa	ttg	aga	gac	gaa	ggt	aag	gct
	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
	S	S	A	K	Q	R	L	K	C	A	S	L	Q	K	F
1684	tct	tcc	gct	aag	caa	aga	ttg	aag	tgt	gct	tcc	ttg	caa	aag	ttc
	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315
	G	E	R	A	F	K	A	W	A	V	A	R	L	S	Q
1729	ggt	gaa	aga	gct	ttc	aag	gct	tgg	gct	gtc	gct	aga	ttg	tct	caa
	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
	R	F	P	K	A	E	F	A	E	V	S	K	L	V	T
1774	aga	ttc	cca	aag	gct	gaa	ttc	gct	gaa	gtt	tct	aag	ttg	gtt	act
	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345
	D	L	T	K	V	H	T	E	C	C	H	G	D	L	L
1819	gac	ttg	act	aag	gtt	cac	act	gaa	tgt	tgt	cac	ggt	gac	ttg	ttg
	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
	E	C	A	D	D	R	A	D	L	A	K	Y	I	C	E
1864	gaa	tgt	gct	gac	aga	gct	gac	ttg	gct	aag	tac	atc	tgt	gaa	
	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375
	N	Q	D	S	I	S	S	K	L	K	E	C	C	E	K
1909	aac	caa	gac	tct	atC	TCT	TCc	aag	ttg	aag	gaa	tgt	tgt	gaa	aag
	EarI....														
	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
	P	L	L	E	K	S	H	C	I	A	E	V	E	N	D
1954	cca	ttg	ttg	gaa	aag	tct	cac	tgt	att	gct	gaa	gtt	gaa	aac	gat
	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405
	E	M	P	A	D	L	P	S	L	A	A	D	F	V	E
1999	gaa	atg	cCA	GCT	Gac	ttg	cca	tct	ttg	gct	gct	gac	ttc	gtt	gaa
	PvuII...														
	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
	S	K	D	V	C	K	N	Y	A	E	A	K	D	V	F
2044	tct	aag	gac	gtt	tgt	aag	aac	tac	gct	gaa	gct	aag	gac	gtc	ttc
	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435
	L	G	M	F	L	Y	E	Y	A	R	R	H	P	D	Y
2089	ttg	ggt	atg	ttc	ttg	tac	gaa	tac	gct	aga	aga	cac	cca	gac	tac
	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
	S	V	V	L	L	R	L	A	K	T	Y	E	T	T	
2134	tcc	gtt	gtc	ttg	ttg	aga	ttg	gct	aag	acc	tac	gaa	act	acc	

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	451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465
	L E K C C A A A D P H E C Y A
2179	ttg gaa aag tgt tgt gct gct gac cca cac gaa tgt tac gct
	466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480
	K V F D E F K P L V E E P Q N
2224	aag gtt ttc gat gaa ttc aag cca ttg gtc gaa gaa cca caa aac
	481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495
	L I K Q N C E L F E Q L G E Y
2269	tTG ATC Aag caa aac tgt gaa ttg ttc gaa caa ttg ggt gaa tac
	BclI....
	496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510
	K F Q N A L L V R Y T K K V P
2314	aag ttc caa aac gct ttg ttg gtt aga tac act aag aag gtc cca
	511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525
	Q V S T P T L V E V S R N L G
2359	caa gtc tCC Acc cca act tTG Gtt gaa gtc TCT AGA aac ttg ggt
	XcmI..... XbaI...(2/2)
	526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540
	K V G S K C C K H P E A K R M
2404	aag gtc ggt tct aag tgt tgt aag cac cca gaa gct aag aAG ATG
	BsmI....
	541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555
	P C A E D Y L S V V L N Q L C
2449	Cca tgt gct gaa gat tac ttg tcc gtc gtt ttg aac caa ttg tgt
	BsmI..
	556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570
	V L H E K T P V S D R V T K C
2494	gtt ttg cac gaa aaG ACC cca GTC tct gat aga gtC ACC aaG TGT
	PshAI..... DraIII.....
	AlwNI.....
	571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585
	C T E S L V N R R P C F S A L
2539	tgt act gaa tct ttg GTT AAC aga aga cca tgt ttc tct gct ttg
	HpaI...
	586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600
	E V D E T Y V P K E F N A E T
2584	gaa GTC GAC gaa act tac gtt cca aag gaa ttc aac gct gaa act
	Sali...
	601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615
	F T F H A D I C T L S E K E R
2629	ttc acc ttc cac gct GAT ATC tgt acc ttg tcc gaa aag gaa aga
	EcoRV..
	616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630
	Q I K K Q T A L V E L V K H K
2674	caa att aag aag caa act gct ttg gtt gaa ttg gtc aag cac aag
	631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645
	P K A T K E Q L K A V M D D F
2719	cca aag gct act aag gaa caa ttg aag gct gtc atg gat gat ttc

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```

!      646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 '655 656 657 .658 659 660
!      A   A   F   V   E   K   C   C   K   A   D   D   K   E   T
2764  gct gct ttc gtt gaa aag tgt tgt aag gct gat gat aag gaa act

!
!      661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675
!      C   F   A   E   E   G   K   K   L   V   A   A   S   Q   A
2809  tgt ttc gct gaa gaa ggt aag aag ttg gtc gct gct tcc caa gct

!
!      676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690
!      A   L   G   L   G   G   S   G   G   S   G   G   S   G   G
2854  gCC TTA GGc tta ggt ggt tct ggt ggt tcc ggt ggt TCC GGA ggt
!                                BspEI..

!
!      691 692 693 694
!      S   G   G   T
2899  tcc ggt GGT ACC      taa tAA GCTTa attcttatga
!                                KpnI...      Stop Stop
!                                HindIII(2/2)

!
2932  tttatgattt ttatttattaa ataagTTATA Aaaaaaataa gtGTATACaa attttaaagt
!                                PsII...          BstZ17I

!
2992  gactcttagg tttaaaacg aaaattctta ttcttgagta actcttcctt gtaggtcagg
3052  ttgcttcctc aggtatagca tgaggtcgct cttattgacc acacctctac cgGCATGCcg
!                                Sphi..
```

```

!
3112  agcaaatgcc tgcaaatcgcc tccccatctt acccaattgt agatatgcta actccagcaa
3172  tgagttgatg aatctcggtg tttttttat gtcctcagag gacaacaccc gttgtaatcg
3232  ttcttccaca cggatCGCGG CCGC
!                                NotI.....
```

(SEQ. ID NO: _____)

Table 27: DNA to insert at BspEI/KpnI site for 2nd encoding of DX-890

```
TCCGGAggta gtgggtggctc cgggtggtag gcttgcaatc ttccatatcg
Ccggtggccct tgcattcgccct tttttcctcg ttggggccctt gacgcccgtca
Aaggcaaatg cgtcctttt ctttacggcg gttgccaggg caatggcaat
Aaattttata gcgagaaaaga gtgccgttag tattgcggcg tcccttaata
aGGTACC (SEQ. ID NO: _____)
```

Table 28: NotI cassette of pDB2300X3 with 2 x DX890

```

!
! DNA sequence has SEQ ID NO: _____
! AA Sequence has SEQ ID NO: _____
! Enzymes that cut from 1 to 3 times.
!
! $ = DAM site, * = DCM site, & = both
!
!NotI GCggccgc      2      1      3434
!EagI Cggccg      2      2      3435
!KasI Ggcgcc      1      . 160
!AfeI AGCgct      1      193
!NaeI GCCggc      1      234
!NgoMIV Gccggc      1      234
```

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!BsgI	ctgcac	1	450
!BcgI	gcannnnnntcg	1	568
!BanII	GRGCYc	1	620
!PstI	CTGCAg	1	636
!AflII	Cttaag	1	763
!HindIII	Aagctt	2	801 3101
!BglII	Agatct	1	883\$
!PflMI	CCANNNNntgg	1	994
!NdeI	CAtatg	1	995
!BamHI	Ggatcc	1	1072\$
!AgeI	Accggt	1	1136
!AvrII	Cctagg	1	1149
!BmgBI	CACgtc	1	1225\$
!ScaI	AGTact	1	1520
!EarI	CTCTTCNnnn	1	1923
!PvuII	CAGctg	1	2006
!BclI	Tgatca	1	2270\$
!XcmI	CCANNNNNnnnnntgg	1	2366
!BsmI	GAATGCN	1	2444
!PshAI	GACNNnngtc	1	2508
!AlwNI	CAGNNNnctg	1	2513
!DraIII	CACNNNgtg	1	2529
!HpaI	GTtaac	1	2554
!SalI	Gtgcac	1	2587
!EcoRV	GATatac	1	2644
!Bsu36I	CCtnagg	1	2855
!BspEI	Tccgga	1	2890
!PflFI	GACNnnngtc	1	2980
!Tth111I	GACNnnngtc	1	2980
!Acc65I	Ggtacc	1	3091
!KpnI	GGTACc	1	3091
!PstI	TTAtaa	1	3143
!BstZ17I	GTAtac	1	3160
!SphI	GCATGc	1	3290

1	CGGGCCGCCCC	gtaatgcgtt atcgtgaaaag cgaaaaaaaaa actaacagta gataagacacag	
	NotI....		
61	atagacagat agagatggac gagaaacagg gggggagaaaa aggggaaaaag agaaggaaag		
121	aaagactcat ctatcgaga taagacaatc aaccctcatG GCGCCtccaa ccaccatccg		
	NarI...		
181	caactagggac caAGCGCTcg caccgttagc aacgcttgac tcacaaaccca actGCCGGCt		
	AfeI..		
			NgoMIV
241	gaaagagctt gtgcaatggg agtgccatt caaaggagcc gaatacgtct gctgccttt		
301	taagaggctt tttgaacact gcattgcacc cgacaaatca gccactaact acgaggtcac		
361	ggacacatat accaataggta aaaaattaca tataactctat atagcacatgt agtgtgataa		
421	ataaaaaatt ttgccaagac ttttttaaaC TGCACccgac agatcagggtc tgtgcctact		
	BsgI...		
481	atgcacttat gcccggggtc ccgggaggag aaaaaacgag ggctggaaaa tgtccgtgaa		
541	ctttaaacgc tccgggttag cagagtaGCA gggctTCGg ctttggaaat ttaggtgact		
	BcgI.....		
601	tgttgaaaaa gcaaaatttg ggctcagtaa tgCCActgca gTGGcttatac acgccaggac		
	BstXI.....		
	PStI...		
661	tgcgggagtg gggggggcaa acacacccgc gataaaagagc gcgatgaata taaaagggggg		
721	ccaatgttac gtccccgttat attqqqgttc ttccccataca aACTTAAGAG tccaaattagc		

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AflII.

781 ttcatcgcca ataaaaaaac AAGCTTaacc taattctaac aagcaaag
HindIII (1/2)

Signal sequence ----->
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 M K W V F I V S I L F L F S S
 829 atg aag tgg gtt ttc atc gtc tcc att ttg ttc ttg ttc tcc tct

Signal sequence -----> DX890, first instance -->
 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 A Y S R S L D K R E A C N L P
 874 gct tac tct AGA TCT ttg gat aag aga gaa gcc tgt aac ttg cca
BglII..

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
 I V R G P C I A F F P R W A F
 919 att gtt aga ggt cca tgt att gct ttc ttc cca aga tgg gct ttc

 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 D A V K G K C V L F P Y G G C
 964 gat gct gtt aag ggt aag tgt gtt ttg ttc CCA tat ggT GGt tgt
PflMI.....
NdeI....

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
 Q G N G N K F Y S E K E C R E
 1009 caa ggt aac ggt aac aag ttc tac tct gaa aag gaa tgt aga gaa

----DX890#1-----> ----- Linker -----
 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
 Y C G V P G G S G G S G G S G
 1054 tac tgt ggt gtt cca ggt GGA TCC ggt ggt tcc ggt ggt tct ggt
BamHI..

--- Linker ---> ----- rHA gene ---until codon 679 -->
 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
 G S G G D A H K S E V A H R F
 1099 ggt tcc ggt ggt gac gct cac aag tcc gaa gtc gct cAC CGG Ttc
AgeI....

106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
 K D L G E E N F K A L V L I A
 1144 aag gaC CTA GGt gag gaa aac ttc aag gct ttg gtc ttg atc gct
AvrII... .

121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
 F A Q Y L Q Q C P F E D H V K
 1189 ttc gct caa tac ttg caa caa tgt cca ttc gaa gat cac gtc aag

136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
 L V N E V T E F A K T C V A D
 1234 ttg gtc aac gaa gtt acc gaa ttc gct aag act tgt gtt gct gac

151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
 E S A E N C D K S L H T L F G
 1279 gaa tct gct gaa aac tgt gac aag tcc ttg cac acc ttg ttc ggt

166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
 D K L C T V A T L R E T Y G E

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1324 gat aag ttg tgt act gtt gct acc ttg aga gaa acc tac ggt gaa
!
! 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195
! M A D C C A K Q E P E R N E C
1369 atg gct gac tgt tgt gct aag caa gaa cca gaa aga aac gaa tgt
!
! 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
! F L Q H K D D N P N L P R L V
1414 ttc ttg caa cac aag gac gac aac cca aac ttg cca aga ttg gtt
!
! 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225
! R P E V D V M C T A F H D N E
1459 aga cca gaa gtt gac gtc atg tgt act gct ttc cac gac aac gaa
!
! 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240
! E T F L K K Y L Y E I A R R H
1504 gaa acc ttc ttg aag aag tac ttg tac gaa att gct aga aga cac
!
! 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255
! P Y F Y A P E L L F F A K R Y
1549 cca tac ttc tac gct cca gaa ttg ttg ttc gct aag aga tac
!
! 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270
! K A A F T E C C Q A A D K A A
1594 aag gct gct ttc acc gaa tgt tgt caa gct gct gat aag gct gct
!
! 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285
! C L L P K L D E L R D E G K A
1639 tgt ttg ttg cca aag ttg gat gaa ttg aga gac gaa ggt aag gct
!
! 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300
! S S A K Q R L K C A S L Q K F
1684 tct tcc gct aag caa aga ttg aag tgt gct tcc ttg caa aag ttc
!
! 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315
! G E R A F K A W A V A R L S Q
1729 ggt gaa aga gct ttc aag gct tgg gct gtc gct aga ttg tct caa
!
! 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330
! R F P K A E F A E V S K L V T
1774 aga ttc cca aag gct gaa ttc gct gaa gtt tct aag ttg gtt act
!
! 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345
! D L T K V H T E C C H G D L L
1819 gac ttg act aag gtt cac act gaa tgt tgt cac ggt gac ttg ttg
!
! 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360
! E C A D D R A D L A K Y I C E
1864 gaa tgt gct gat gac aga gct gac ttg gct aag tac atc tgt gaa
!
! 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375
! N Q D S I S S K L K E C C E K
1909 aac caa gac tct atc tct tcc aag ttg aag gaa tgt tgt gaa aag
!
! 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390
! P L L E K S H C I A E V E N D
1954 cca ttg ttg gaa aag tct cac tgt att gct gaa gtt gaa aac gat
!
! 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405
! E M P A D L P S L A A D F V E
1999 gaa atg cca gct gac ttg cca tct ttg gct gct gac ttc gtt gaa

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	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
	S	K	D	V	C	K	N	Y	A	E	A	K	D	V	F
2044	tct	aag	gac	gtt	tgt	aag	aac	tac	gct	gaa	gct	aag	gac	gtc	ttc
	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435
	L	G	M	F	L	Y	E	Y	A	R	R	H	P	D	Y
2089	ttg	ggt	atg	ttc	ttg	tac	gaa	tac	gct	aga	aga	cac	cca	gac	tac
	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
	S	V	V	L	L	R	L	A	K	T	Y	E	T	T	
2134	tcc	gtt	gtc	ttg	ttg	ttg	aga	ttg	gct	aag	acc	tac	gaa	act	acc
	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465
	L	E	K	C	C	A	A	A	D	P	H	E	C	Y	A
2179	ttg	gaa	aag	tgt	tgt	gct	gct	gct	gac	cca	cac	gaa	tgt	tac	gct
	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
	K	V	F	D	E	F	K	P	L	V	E	E	P	Q	N
2224	aag	gtt	ttc	gat	gaa	ttc	aag	cca	ttg	gtc	gaa	gaa	cca	caa	aac
	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495
	L	I	K	Q	N	C	E	L	F	E	Q	L	G	E	Y
2269	ttg	atc	aag	caa	aac	tgt	gaa	ttg	ttc	gaa	caa	ttg	ggt	gaa	tac
	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
	K	F	Q	N	A	L	L	V	R	Y	T	K	K	V	P
2314	aag	ttc	caa	aac	gct	ttg	ttg	gtt	aga	tac	act	aag	aag	gtc	cca
	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525
	Q	V	S	T	P	T	L	V	E	V	S	R	N	L	G
2359	caa	gtc	tcc	acc	cca	act	ttg	gtt	gaa	gtc	tct	aga	aac	ttg	ggt
	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
	K	V	G	S	K	C	C	K	H	P	E	A	K	R	M
2404	aag	gtc	ggt	tct	aag	tgt	tgt	aag	cac	cca	gaa	gct	aag	aga	atg
	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555
	P	C	A	E	D	Y	L	S	V	V	L	N	Q	L	C
2449	cca	tgt	gct	gaa	gat	tac	ttg	tcc	gtc	gtt	ttg	aac	caa	ttg	tgt
	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
	V	L	H	E	K	T	P	V	S	D	R	V	T	K	C
2494	ttt	ttg	cac	gaa	aag	acc	cca	gtc	tct	gat	aga	gtc	acc	aag	tgt
	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585
	C	T	E	S	L	V	N	R	R	P	C	F	S	A	L
2539	tgt	act	gaa	tct	ttg	gtt	aac	aga	aga	cca	tgt	ttc	tct	gct	ttg
	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
	E	V	D	E	T	Y	V	P	K	E	F	N	A	E	T
2584	gaa	gtc	gac	gaa	act	tac	gtt	cca	aag	gaa	ttc	aac	gct	gaa	act
	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615
	F	T	F	H	A	D	I	C	T	L	S	E	K	E	R
2629	ttc	acc	ttc	cac	gct	gat	atc	tgt	acc	ttg	tcc	gaa	aag	gaa	aga
	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
	Q	I	K	K	Q	T	A	L	V	E	L	V	K	H	K
2674	caa	att	aag	aag	caa	act	gct	ttg	gtt	gaa	ttg	gtc	aag	cac	aag

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! 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 '640 641 642 643 644 645
 ! P K A T K E Q L K A V M D D F
 ! 2719 cca aag gct act aag gaa caa ttg aag gct gtc atg gat gat ttc
 !
 ! 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660
 ! A A F V E K C C K A D D K E T
 ! 2764 gct gct ttc gtt gaa aag tgt tgt aag gct gat gat aag gaa act
 !
 ! 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675
 ! C F A E E G K K L V A A S Q A
 ! 2809 tgt ttc gct gaa gaa ggt aag aag ttg gtc gct gct tcc caa gct
 !
 ! Linker----->
 ! 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690
 ! A L G L G G S G G S G G S G G
 ! 2854 gCC TTA GGc tta ggt ggt tct ggt ggt tcc ggt ggt TCC GGA ggt
 Bsu36I...
 !
 ! DX-890 (second encoding) ----to end-->
 ! 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705
 ! S G G S G G E A C N L P I V R
 ! 2899 agt ggt ggc tcc ggt ggt gag gct tgc aat ctt cct atc gtc cgt
 !
 ! 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720
 ! G P C I A F F P R W A F D A V
 ! 2944 ggc cct tgc atc gcc ttt ttt cct cgt tgg gcc ttt gac gcc gtc
 !
 ! 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735
 ! K G K C V L F P Y G G C Q G N
 ! 2989 aaa ggc aaa tgc gtc ctt ttt cct tac ggc ggt tgc cag ggc aat
 !
 ! 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750
 ! G N K F Y S E K E C R E Y C G
 ! 3034 ggc aat aaa ttt tat agc gag aaa gag tgc cgt gag tat tgc ggc
 !
 ! 751 752
 ! V P . .
 ! 3079 gtc cct taa taa GGT ACC taa tAA GCTTa attcttatga
 ! KpnI... Stop Stop HindIII (2/2)
 !
 ! 3118 ttatgattt ttattattaa ataagTTATA Aaaaaataa gtGTATACaa attttaagt
 ! PsI... BstZ17I
 !
 ! 3178 gactcttagg tttaaaacg aaaattctta ttcttgagta actcttcct gtaggtcagg
 ! 3238 ttgctttctc aggtatagca tgaggtcgct cttattgacc acacctctac cgGCATGCCG
 ! SphI..
 !
 ! 3298 agcaaatgcc tgcaaatcgc tccccatbtc acccaattgt agatatgcta actccagcaa
 ! 3358 tgagttatg aatctcggtg tgtatttat gtcctcagag gacaacacct gttgtaatcg
 ! 3418 ttcttccaca cggatCGCGG CGCG
 ! NotI.....

(SEQ. ID NO: _____).

Table 29: AA sequence of DX890::(GGS)4GG::HA::(GGS)4GG::DX890

EACNLPIVRG PCIAFFPRWA FDAVKGKCVL FPYGGCQGNG NKFYSEKECR
 EYCGVPGGSG GSAGSGGSAG DAHKSEVAHR FKDLGEENFK ALVLIAFAQY

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LQQCPFEDHV KLVNEVTEFA KTCVADESAC NCDKSLHTLF GDKLCTVATL
 RETYGEMADC CAKQEPEPERNE CFLQHKDDNP NLPRLVRPEV DVMCTAFHDN
 EETFLKKYLY EIARRHPYFY APELLFFAKR YKAATTECCQ AADKAACLLP
 KLDELRLDEGK ASSAKQRLKC ASLQKFGERA FKAWAVARLS QRFPKAFAE
 VSKLVTDLTK VTECCHGDL LECADDRADL AKYICENQDS ISSKLKECCE
 KPLLEKSHCI AEVENDEMPA DLPSLAADFV ESKDVCKNYA EAKDVFLGMF
 LYEWARRHPD YSVVLLLRLA KTYETTLEKC CAAADPHECY AKVFDEFKPL
 VEEPQNLIKQ NCELFEQLGE YKFQNALLVR YTKKVPQVST PTLVEVSRLN
 GKGSKCCKH PEAKRMPCAE DYLSVVNLQ CVLHEKTPVS DRVTKCCTES
 LVNRRPCFSA LEVDETYVPK EFNAETFTFH ADICTLSEKE RQIKKQTALV
 ELVKHKPKAT KEQLKAVMDD FAAFVEKCK ADDKETCFAE EGKKLVAASQ
 AALGLGGSGG SGGSGGSGGS GGEACNLPIV RGPCIAFFPR WAFDAVKGKC
 VLFPYGGCQG NGNKFYSEKE CREYCGVP (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 30: DNA sequence of the N-terminal *Bg*II-*Bam*HI DX-1000 cDNA

AGA TCT TTG GAT AAG AGA
 gag gct atg cat tcc ttc tgc gcc ttc aag
 gct gag act ggt cct tgt aga gct agg ttc
 gac cgt tgg ttc ttc aac atc ttc acg cgt
 cag tgc gag gaa ttc att tac ggt ggt tgt
 gaa ggt aac cag aac cgg ttc gaa tct cta
 gag gaa tgt aag aag atg tgc act cgt gac
 GGA TCC (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 31: AA sequence of DX1000::(GGS)4GG::HA

EAMHSFCAFK AETGPCRARF DRWFFNIFTR QCEEFIYGGC EGNQNRFESL
 EECKKMCTRD GGSGGSGGSG GSGGDAHKSE VAHRFKDLGE ENFKALVLIA
 FAQYLQQCPF EDHVKLVNEV TEFAKTCVAD ESAENCDKSL HTLFGDKLCT
 VATLRETYGE MADCCAKQEP ERNECFLQHK DDNPNLPRIV RPEVDVMCTA
 FHDNEETFLK KYLYEIARRH PYFYAPELLF FAKRYKAAFT ECCQAADKAA
 CLLPKLDELK DEGKASSAKQ RLKCASLQKF GERAFAKAWAV ARLSQRFPKA
 EFAEVSKLVT DLTGVHTECC HGDLLCADD RADLAKYICE NQDSISSKLK
 ECCEKPLLEK SHCIAEVEND EMPADLPSLA ADFVESKDVC KNYAEAKDVF
 LGMFLYEHAR RHPDYSVLL LRLAKTYETT LEKCCAAADP HECYAKVFDE
 FKPLVEEPQN LIKQNCELFE QLGEYKFQNA LLVRYTKKVP QVSTPTLVEV
 SRNLGKVGSK CCKHPEAKRM PCAEDYLSVV LNQLCVLHEK TPVSDRVTKC
 CTESLVNRRP CFSALEVDET YVPKEFNAET FTFHADICL SEKERQIKKQ
 TALVELVKHK PKATKEH (SEQ ID NO: ____)

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Table 32: DNA sequence of the N-terminal *Bsp*EI-*Kpn*I DX-88 cDNA-2nd encoding

TCC GGA ggt agt ggt ggc tcc ggt ggt
 GAG GCC ATG CAT
 TCT TTC TGT GCT TTC AAG GCT GAC GAC GGT
 CCG TGC AGA GCT GCT CAC CCA AGA TGG TTC
 TTC AAC ATC TTC ACG CGA CAA TGC GAG GAG
 TTC ATC TAC GGT GGT TGT GAG GGT AAC CAA
 AAC AGA TTC GAG TCT CTA GAG GAG TGT AAG
 AAG ATG TGT ACT AGA GAC GGT taa taa GGT ACC (SEQ ID NO: ____)

Table 33: AA sequence of DPI14::HSA

EAVREVCSEQ AETGPCIAFF PRWYFDVTEG KCAPFFYGGC GGNRNNFDTE
 EYCMAVCGSA GGSGGSGGSG GS GGDAHKSE VAHRFKDLGE ENFKALVLIA
 FAQYLQQCPF EDHVKLVNEV TEFAKTCVAD ESAENCDKSL HTLFGDKLCT
 VATLRETYGE MADCCAQEP ERNECFLQHK DDNPNLPRLV RPEVDVMCTA
 FHDNEETFLK KYLYEIARRH PYFYAPELLF FAKRYKAAFT ECCQAADKAA
 CLLPKLDELR DEGKASSAKQ RLKCASLQKF GERAFAKAWAV ARLSQRFPKA
 EFAEVSKLVT DLTKVHTECC HGDLLCADD RADLAKYICE NQDSISSKLK
 ECCEKPLLEK SHCIAEVEND EMPADLPSLA ADFVESKDVC KNYAEAKDVF
 LGMFLYEYAR RHPDYSVVLL LRLAKTYETT LEKCCAAADP HECYAKVFDE
 FKPLVEEPQN LIKQNCELFE QLGEYKFQNA LLVRYTKKVP QVSTPTLVEV
 SRNLGKGSK CCKHPEAKRM PCAEDYLSVV LNQLCVLHEK TPVSDRVTKC
 CTESLVNRRP CFSALEVDET YVPKEFNAET FTFHADICTL SEKERQIKKQ
 TALVELVKHK PKATKEH (SEQ ID NO: ____)

CLAIMS**WE CLAIM:**

1. An albumin fusion protein comprising a Kunitz domain peptide or a fragment or variant thereof, and albumin, or a fragment or variant thereof.
2. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide or a fragment or variant thereof has a functional activity.
3. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 2, wherein the functional activity comprises inhibiting serine proteases.
4. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 2, wherein the functional activity comprises inhibiting plasmin.
5. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 2, wherein the functional activity comprises inhibiting human neutrophil elastase.
6. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 2, wherein the functional activity comprises inhibiting kallikrein.
7. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1 comprising DX-890 or a fragment or variant thereof and albumin or a fragment or variant thereof.
8. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1 comprising DPI-14 or a fragment or variant thereof and albumin or a fragment or variant thereof.
9. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1 comprising DX-88 or a fragment or variant thereof and albumin or a fragment or variant thereof.
10. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1 comprising DX-1000 or a fragment or variant thereof and albumin or a fragment or variant thereof.
11. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1 wherein the albumin fusion protein comprises at least two Kunitz domain fusion peptides or fragments or variants thereof.

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12. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 11, wherein each of the at least two Kunitz domain fusion peptides or fragments or variants thereof has a functional activity.

13. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 12, wherein the functional activity of one of the at least two Kunitz domain fusion peptides comprises inhibiting serine proteases.

14. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 12, wherein the functional activity of one of the at least two Kunitz domain fusion peptides comprises inhibiting plasmin.

15. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 12, wherein the functional activity of one of the at least two Kunitz domain fusion peptides comprises inhibiting human neutrophil elastase.

16. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 12, wherein the functional activity of one of the at least two Kunitz domain fusion peptides comprises inhibiting kallikrein.

17. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 11 wherein at least two of the Kunitz domain peptides or fragments or variants thereof have different amino acid sequences.

18. The albumin fusion protein of claim 1 comprising at least one fragment or variant of a peptide selected from the group consisting of DX-890, DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14 and albumin or a fragment or variant thereof, and wherein said albumin fragment or variant has albumin activity and said peptide fragment or variant has a functional activity.

19. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein said albumin activity has the ability to prolong the *in vivo* half-life of a peptide selected from the group consisting of DX-890, DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14, or a fragment or variant thereof, compared to the *in vivo* half-life of the peptide or a fragment or variant thereof in an unfused state.

20. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, further comprising one or more additional albumin moieties.

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21. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the albumin fusion protein comprises one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of DX-890, DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14, or fragments or variants thereof, or one or more additional albumin moieties.

22. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein said fusion protein further comprises a chemical moiety.

23. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, is fused to the N-terminus of albumin or to the N-terminus of the fragment or variant of albumin.

24. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 23, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide comprises DX-890, DPI-14, DX-88, or DX-1000.

25. The albumin fusion protein of claim 1, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide or fragment of variant thereof, is fused to the C-terminus of albumin, or the C-terminus of the fragment or variant of albumin.

26. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 24, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide comprises DX-890, DPI-14, DX-88, or DX-1000.

27. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein said Kunitz domain peptide comprises a first peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, and a second peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, and wherein said peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, is different from said second peptide, or fragment or variant thereof.

28. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 27, wherein said first peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, and said second peptide, or fragment or variant thereof is chosen from the group consisting of DX-890, DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14.

29. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, is separated from the albumin or the fragment or variant of albumin by a linker.

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30. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the albumin fusion protein comprises the following formula:

R2-R1; R1-R2; R2-R1-R2; R2-L-R1-L-R2; R1-L-R2; R2-L-R1; or R1-L-R2-L-R1,

wherein R1 is at least one peptide selected from the group consisting of DX-890, DX-88, DX-1000, and DPI-14, or a fragment or variant thereof, L is a peptide linker, and R2 is albumin.

31. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the *in vitro* biological activity of the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, fused to albumin, or fragment or variant thereof, is greater than the *in vitro* biological activity of the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, in an unfused state.

32. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the solubility of the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, fused to albumin, or fragment or variant thereof, is greater than the solubility of the Kunitz domain peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, in an unfused state that has been subjected to the same storage, handling or physiological conditions.

33. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 30, wherein the *in vivo* biological activity of the at least one peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, fused to albumin, or fragment or variant thereof, is greater than the *in vivo* biological activity of the at least one peptide, or fragment or variant thereof, in an unfused state.

34. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the albumin fusion protein is non-glycosylated.

35. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the albumin fusion protein is expressed in yeast.

36. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the yeast is glycosylation deficient.

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37. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 36 wherein the yeast is protease deficient.

38. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 1, wherein the albumin fusion protein is expressed by a mammalian cell.

39. The albumin fusion protein according to claim 38, wherein the albumin fusion protein is expressed by a mammalian cell in culture.

40. A composition comprising the albumin fusion protein of any one of claims 1-39 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

41. A method of treating a disease or disorder in a patient, comprising the step of administering the albumin fusion protein of claim 1.

42. A method of treating a patient with cystic fibrosis or a cystic fibrosis-related disease or disorder that is modulated by DX-890 and/or DPI-14, comprising the step of administering an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein of claim 1, wherein said Kunitz domain peptide is DX-890 or DPI-14, or a fragment or variant thereof.

43. A method of extending the *in vivo* half-life of DX-890 and/or DPI-14, or a fragment or variant thereof, comprising the step of fusing the DX-890 and/or DPI-14, or fragment or variant thereof, to albumin or a fragment or variant of albumin sufficient to extend the *in vivo* half-life of the DX-890 and/or DPI-14, or fragment or variant thereof, compared to the *in vivo* half-life of the DX-890 and/or DPI-14, or fragment or variant thereof, in an unfused state.

44. A method of treating a patient with hereditary angioedema or a hereditary angioedema-related disease or disorder that is modulated by DX-88, comprising the step of administering an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein of claim 1, wherein said Kunitz domain peptide is DX-88, or a fragment or variant thereof.

45. A method of extending the *in vivo* half-life of DX-88, or a fragment or variant thereof, comprising the step of fusing the DX-88, or fragment or variant thereof, to albumin or a fragment or variant of albumin sufficient to extend the *in vivo* half-life of the DX-88, or

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fragment or variant thereof, compared to the *in vivo* half-life of the DX-88, or fragment or variant thereof, in an unfused state.

46. A method of treating a patient with cancer, a cancer-related disease, bleeding, or disorder that is modulated by DX-1000, comprising the step of administering an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein of claim 1, wherein said Kunitz domain peptide is DX-1000, or a fragment or variant thereof.

47. A method of extending the *in vivo* half-life of DX-1000, or a fragment or variant thereof, comprising the step of fusing the DX-1000, or fragment or variant thereof, to albumin or a fragment or variant of albumin sufficient to extend the *in vivo* half-life of the DX-1000, or fragment or variant thereof, compared to the *in vivo* half-life of the DX-1000, or fragment or variant thereof, in an unfused state.

48. A nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding the albumin fusion protein of claim 1.

49. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 48.

50. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 48.

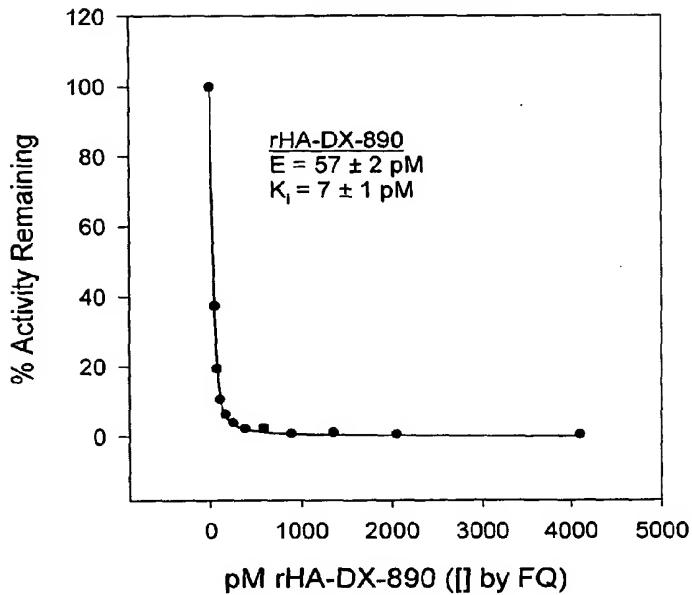
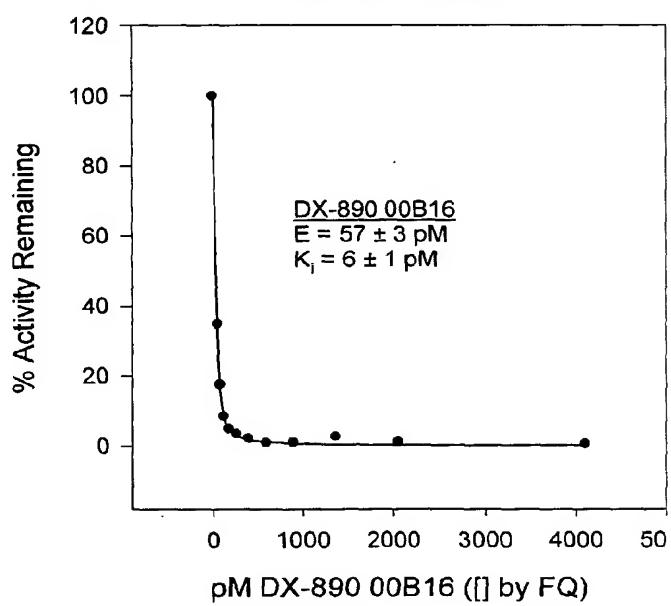
51. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of the albumin fusion protein of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

52. A method for manufacturing a albumin fusion protein of claim 1, the method comprising:

- (a) providing a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the albumin fusion protein expressible in an organism;
- (b) expressing the nucleic acid in the organism to form an albumin fusion protein; and
- (c) purifying the albumin fusion protein.

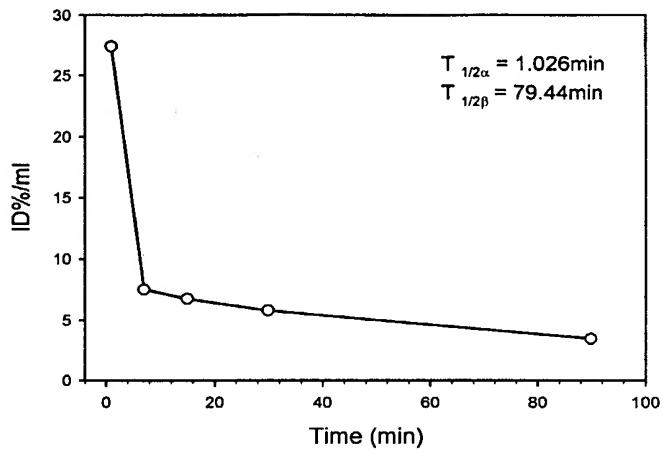
53. The method of claim 52 wherein the albumin fusion protein comprises DX-890 and/or DPI-14 albumin fusion expressed in a glycosylation deficient yeast strain.

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rHA-DX-890 Batch 1743#09 K_i Determination**[HNE] = 100 pM****[substrate] = 25 μM****rHA-DX-890****DX-890 00B16****FIGURE 1**

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Plasma Clearance of ^{125}I - DX890



Plasma Clearance of ^{125}I -HSA-DX890

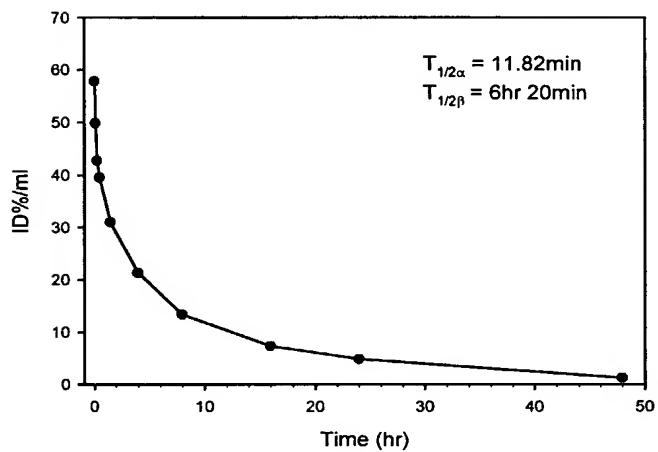
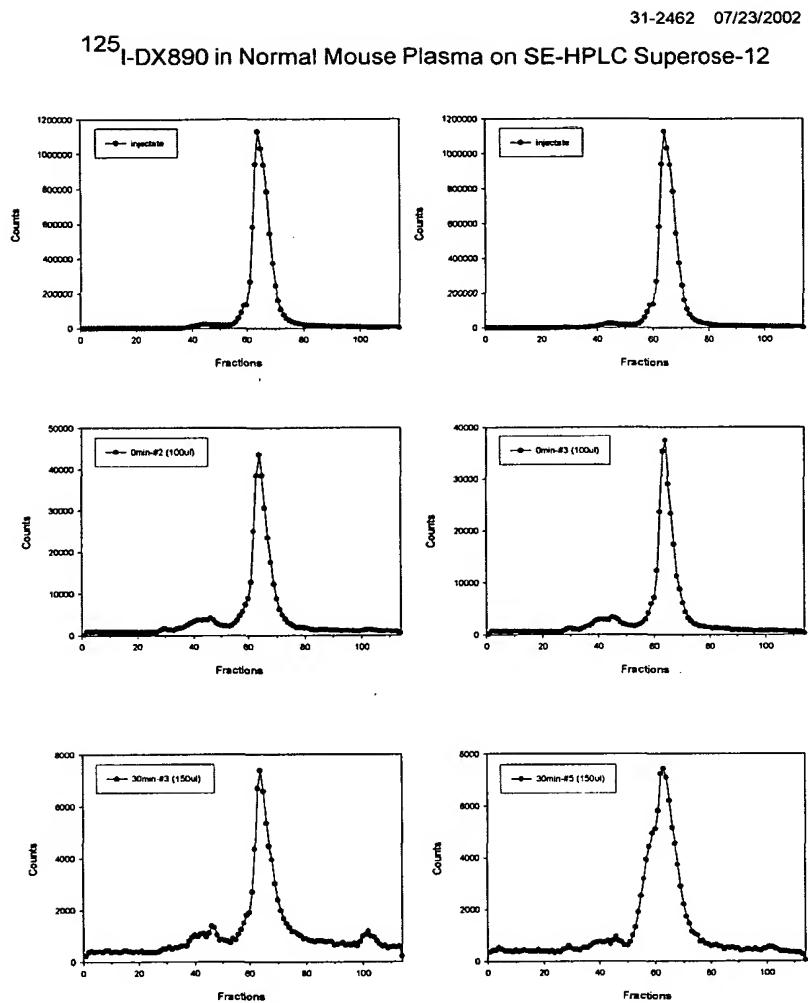
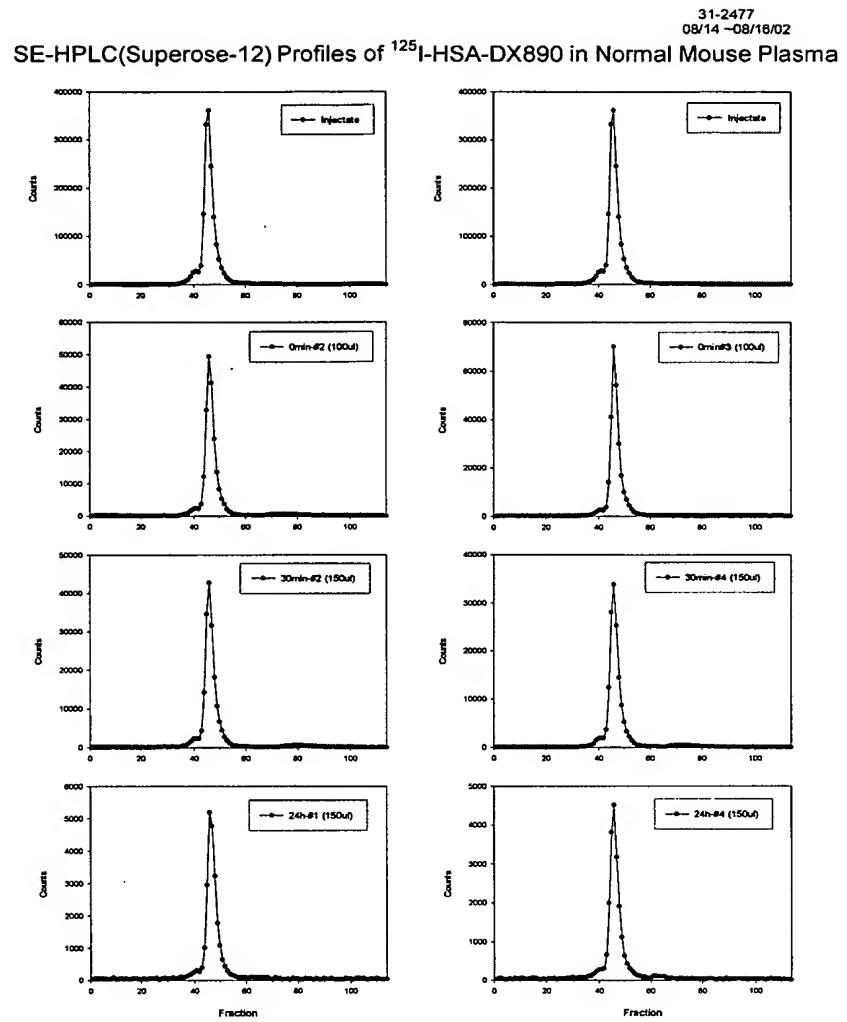


FIGURE 2

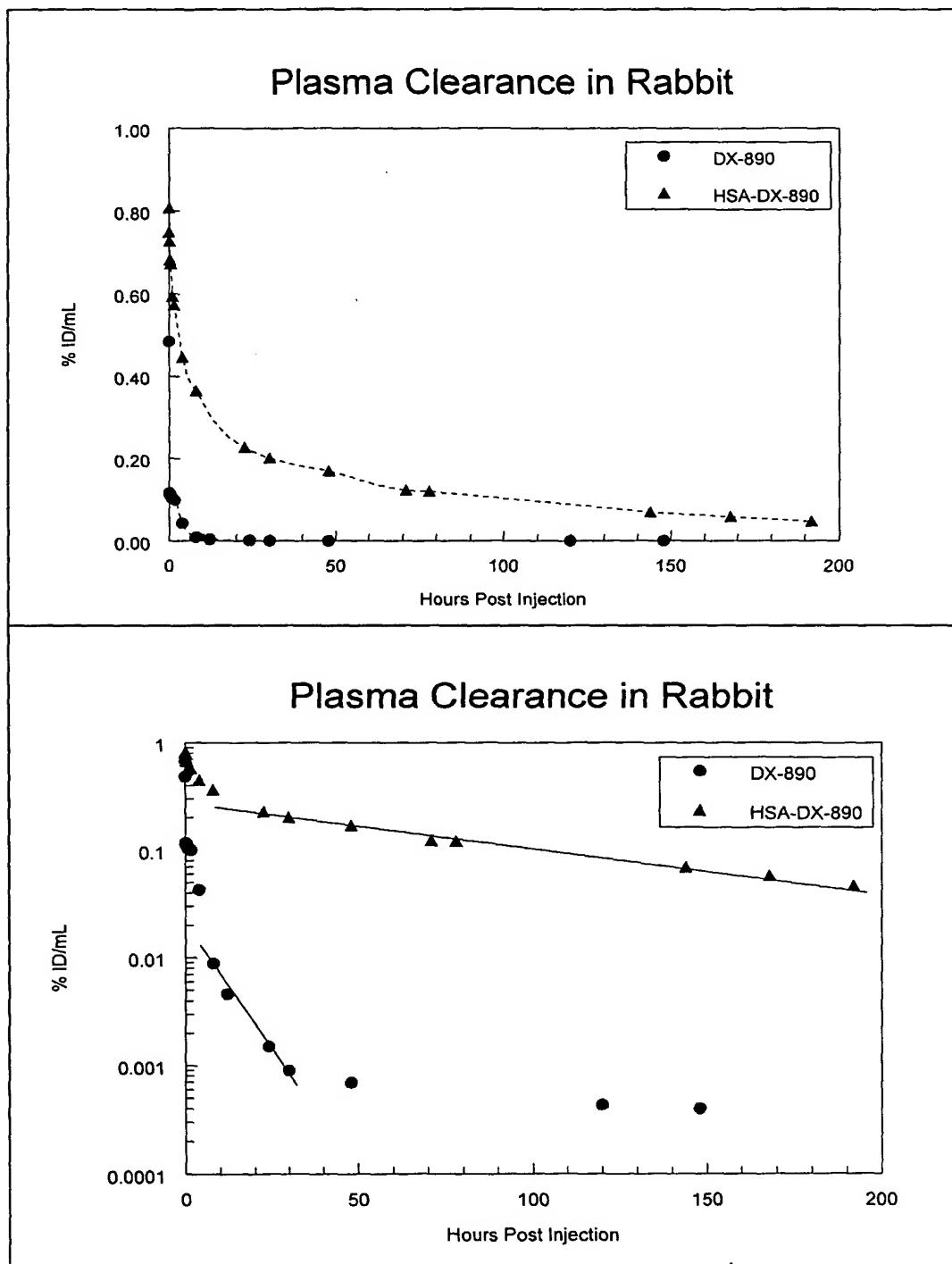
- 3/6 -

**FIGURE 3**

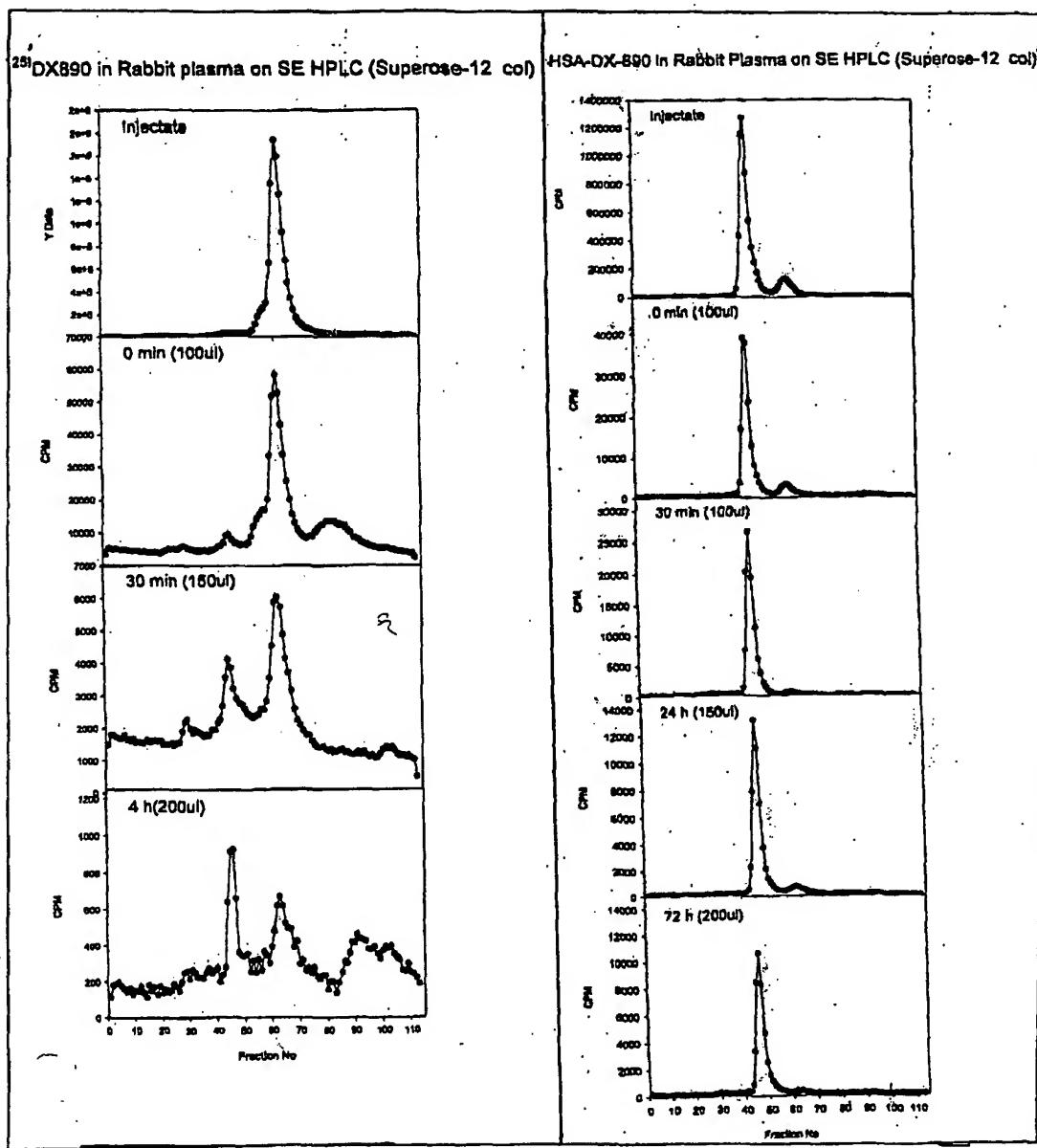
- 4/6 -

**FIGURE 4**

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Plasma Clearance of ^{125}I Labeled DX-890 and HSA-DX-890 in Rabbits**FIGURE 5**

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SEC Analysis of Rabbit Plasma Samples**FIGURE 6**